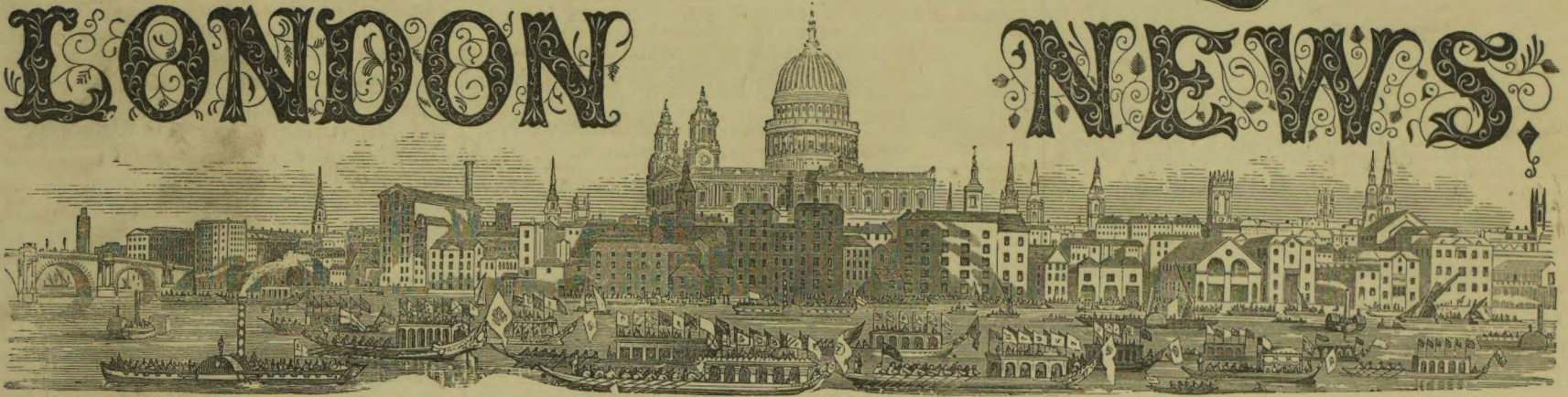


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

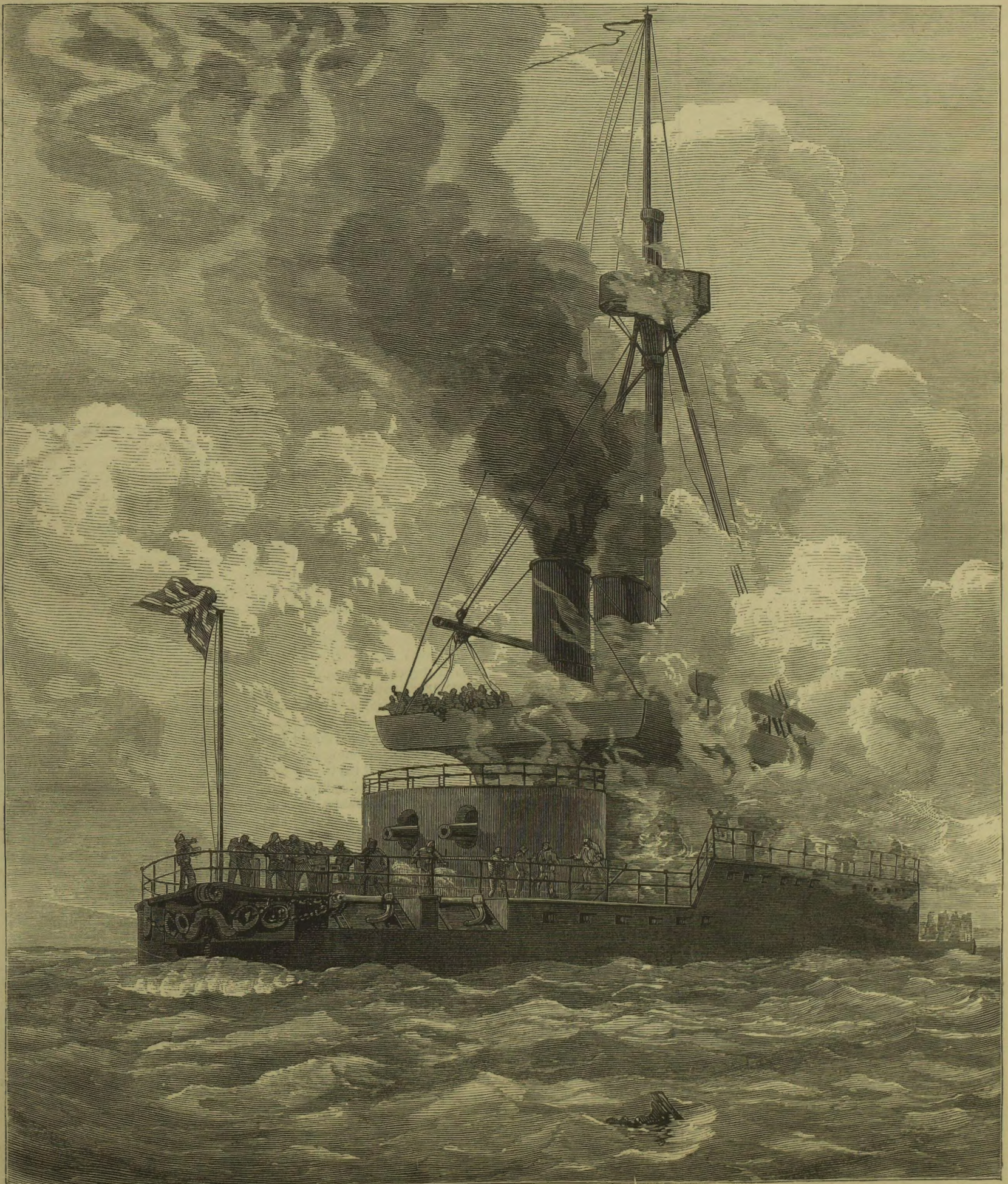


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No. 1930.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND {SIXPENCE  
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX { By Post, 6<sup>3</sup>d.



THE STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER AT SPITHEAD.  
FROM A SKETCH BY MR. ARTHUR FOWLES, RYDE.



## BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Aghada Hall, in the county of Cork, the wife of Joseph E. L. Thackwell, Esq. (late 5th Lancers), of a son.  
On the 13th inst., at The Retreat, Blunsdon, the wife of G. P. Lockwood, late Captain 16th Regiment, of a daughter.  
On the 16th inst., at St. Andrew's N.B., the Duchess of Athole, prematurely, of a son, stillborn.  
On the 18th inst., at Thornbury House, Windsor, Lady Mary Shelley, of a daughter.  
On the 15th inst., at 25, Belgrave-square, Lady Edwin Hill Trevor, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Kinver, the Rev. W. H. Bolton, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar-school, Kinver, to Clara Augusta, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Wharton, M.A., late Vicar of Kinver.  
On the 12th inst., at St. Leonard's, Streatham, C. Fraser-Mackintosh, M.P., of Drummond, Inverness, to Eveline May, only daughter of R. D. Holland, of Brooklands, Streatham.

## DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Dalkey Lodge, Dalkey, in the county of Dublin, of paralysis, after a short illness, James Henry, M.D., Dublin, F.K. and Q.C. Th.I., in his 78th year.  
On the 17th inst., at The Grove, Bishopstoke, Hants, Charles Castleman, Esq., aged 69.  
On the 17th inst., at 4, Hawthorn-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne, suddenly, Thomas Whitmore Hughes, aged 57.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.	WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.
Sixth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. G. Humphry; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. H. Baynes, Vicar of Coventry. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Lord Alwyne Compton, Archdeacon of Oakham; 3 p.m., the Rev. Prebendary Dr. Irons; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. Hitchcock, Rector of Whitburn. St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Gaden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Windsor and Chaplain to the Queen. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.	Model Houses Association, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair). City Liberal Club, annual meeting, Cannon-street Hotel, 2 p.m. (the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., in the chair). Annual Wesleyan Conference, to be held at Halifax-place Chapel, Nottingham. Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. The Lord Mayor's banquet to the School Board. Isle of Purbeck Yacht Club Regatta (two days).
MONDAY, JULY 24.	THURSDAY, JULY 27.
Agricultural Society's meeting at Birmingham, closed, 8 p.m. Loan Collection of Scientific Apparatus, South Kensington, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. N. Douglass on the Lighthouses of the Great and Little Besses Rocks, Ceylon). Mr. G. Macdonald's Lectures on Poets, 22, Hyde Park-gardens (and on Thursday), 3.30 p.m. (Milton).	Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, general court, City Terminus Hotel, noon. Meeting to consider the steps to be taken respecting the reported Turkish cruelties in Bulgaria, Willis's Rooms. Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target. Regattas: Royal West of England Yacht Club of England, Plymouth, Staines Town; Yare Sailing Club, Postwick; Worcester; London Sailing Club.
TUESDAY, JULY 25.	FRIDAY, JULY 28.
St. James, Apostle and Martyr. The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797. Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by Admiral the Hon. A. Duncombe, 1 p.m. Society of Engineers: Examination of the Victoria Dock Extension Works, about noon. Goodwood Races (three days). Regattas: Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, Falmouth; Abingdon, York (two days), Tewkesbury.	Moon's first quarter, 3.19 p.m. Darlington Horse and Dog Show. Quekett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m. Southampton Yacht Club: Small Cutter-Matches.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.	SATURDAY, JULY 29.
Opening of the International Polo Tournament, Brighton. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m. Blackburn and East Lancashire Agricultural Society Show. Salford Poultry and Dog Show. Regattas: Moulsey, Agercroft (Manchester), and Corinthian Yacht Club. Athletic Sports: Farnworth, Preston, Edgbaston, Blackburn, and Caledonian Association of Manchester.	

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at next morning.		
July	Inches	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.
	12	30.384	59.7	44.7	60	3	47.8	72.8	NNW. WNW.	103	.000
	13	30.350	66.7	54.4	66	1	52.8	82.9	WSW. W. NW.	84	.000
	14	30.368	71.5	60.0	68	1	56.6	86.4	ENE. SW. NE.	80	.000
	15	30.350	73.8	59.4	62	1	59.3	88.1	SE. NE. E.	160	.000
	16	30.278	72.8	45.5	40	—	56.9	87.8	NE. E. SW.	124	.000
	17	30.185	73.7	55.7	55	4	61.8	85.8	SW. NW. E.	181	.000
	18	30.155	67.3	50.5	57	9	55.5	79.6	E. WNW.	166	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.408	30.389	30.383	30.338	30.189	30.225
Temperature of Air	67.9°	67.9°	75.0°	78.3°	79.7°	67.7°
Temperature of Evaporation	52.7°	59.4°	65.7°	67.8°	64.4°	60.8°
Direction of Wind	NW.	N.	SSE.	SE.	E.	NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 29.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 14	3 37	4 0	4 24	4 46	5 7	5 27
5 17	5 40	6 3	6 27	6 49	7 10	7 31
7 20	7 43	8 16	8 39	9 0	9 21	9 42

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JULY 22, contains:—

Miss Emily Duncan.  
German Movable Targets—A Hint for Wimbledon.  
At the Zoo—33 deg. in the Shade.  
The Texan Mustangs at the Alexandra Palace.  
Leon, the Famous Mexican Horseman.  
Captain Macell's Two-Year-Old Cart-Colt "Marvellous" First-Prize Winner at the Cambridgehire Agricultural Show.  
Circular Notes. Andrew O'Rourke at Wimbledon. Famous Players of the Last Century—VII. Mr. Baddeley. Long-Distance Equestrian Matches of the Past. Cricket, Athletic, and Aquatic Notes, by "Exon." Turfiana, by "Skyark." Reviews of the Opera Season. Chess. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Musical, and Athletic News of the Week.  
Office, 148, Strand, London, W.C.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

## THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'

NEW PROGRAMME.  
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.  
Every Night, at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.  
Faucells, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, 221s. 6d. and 21s. 6d. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

LAST SIX DAYS OF HAMILTON'S OVERLAND ROUTE  
to INDIA, positively closing on Saturday, July 22.—Last Appearances of Ray Smila, the Indian-Tamir Wallah, Stalls, 4s., 3s.; Unreserved, 2s., 1s. DAILY, at Three and Eight. EGYPTIAN HALL.

## BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1876.

## AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

Under Royal Patronage.  
MADAME CHRISTINE NILSSON  
will make her first appearance in the BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL.

## BALFE MEMORIAL FESTIVAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1876.

## AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

A GRAND CONCERT  
will be given in the Central Hall at Three o'clock, when a Selection from IL TALISMANO and other Works of Balfé will be sung by the following eminent Artists:—  
Madame Christine Nilsson. Madame Rose Hersee. Mr. Maybrick.  
Madame Marie Rose. Mr. Vernon Rigby. Mr. Edward Lloyd.  
Mlle. Enriquez. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.—BALFE MEMORIAL

FESTIVAL—SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Selections from M. W. Balfé's last grand opera, IL TALISMANO.  
(Dedicated by special permission to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.)  
Overture to "Il Talismano" (Original MS.). First time of performance.  
Madame Christine Nilsson will sing "Placida Notte" ("Edith's Prayer").  
Madame Christine Nilsson will sing "Nella Viva Trepidanza" ("Radiant Splendours").  
Madame Christine Nilsson and Mr. Edward Lloyd will sing the grand duet, "Teco il Serbo" ("Keep the Ring").  
Madame Marie Rose will sing "La Guerra Appena" ("Beneath a Portal").  
Mr. Edward Lloyd will sing "The Rose Song" ("Candido Fiore").  
Mr. Maybrick will sing "The War Song" ("Monarch Supreme").  
The Chorus will sing "A Song to Merrie England" (Part-Song).  
The Orchestra will play "The Grand March of the Crusaders" from "Il Talismano."  
Mr. Vernon Rigby will sing "In this Old Chair" from Balfé's Opera, "The Maid of Honour."  
Mlle. Enriquez will sing "The Green Trees Whispered" from Balfé's "Longfellow's Songs."  
Mr. Maybrick will sing "The Light of Other Days" Solo Cornet à Piston, Mr. Howard Reynolds, from Balfé's "Maid of Artois."  
Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Marie Rose, and Mlle. Enriquez will sing the Trio, "Vorrie Parler," from Balfé's "Falstaff."  
Madame Rose Hersee will sing "My Task is Ended" with the Choir, from Balfé's Opera, "The Enchantress."  
Mr. Michael Costa will play the Overture to Balfé's "Siege of Rochelle."  
Sir Michael Costa. The Festival will be under the direction of and conducted by Sir Michael Costa.  
Numbered Stalls, 5s.; Unnumbered Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Balconies, 1s. Tickets can be obtained at the Ticket-Office and usual Agents. Admission, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending JULY 29.

MONDAY to SATURDAY.—Myers's Great Hippodrome. See daily Advertisements.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.—Horse and Chariot Races on Great Hippodrome Course, and Great Firework Display by Messrs. E. T. Brock and Co., with repetition of set piece in honour of the Prince of Wales and King of Greece.  
Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, JULY 29, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FAIRF, Secretary.

## BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY

GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, and a Series of Implements, Materials, Blocks, Plates, &amp;c., to illustrate the Processes of Line and Wood Engraving and Etching. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ROBERT F. M'NAIR, Sec.

## DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING

PRETORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &amp;c., at the DORE GALLERY, 30, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

## ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS, Alpine, Eastern, English Lakes, &amp;c. NOW OPEN. BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten to Six.

## CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—SIXTH AUTUMN

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.—The Annual Exhibition will be opened on MONDAY, SEPT. 4. Last day for receiving pictures Wednesday, Aug. 9. Intending Contributors may obtain Copies of the Regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, May, 1876. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1876.

It will be remembered that a short time since Mr. Bright took occasion, in the course of a brief conversation in the House of Commons, in which the uneasiness of the British public regarding the policy of her Majesty's Government in the east of Europe was conspicuous, to tell Mr. Disraeli that a few words from him who "knew all about it" might probably satisfy the country as to the real quarter towards which the vessel of the State was being steered. Those words have been spoken, but not by the Prime Minister. They have fallen from the lips of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They were addressed, not to the House of Lords, but to a deputation, highly influential, both as to the personal position and character of its members and to the representative value of the opinions which they expressed. They laid before Lord Derby a brief but lucid memorial, in which they stated their object to be to impress upon the noble Lord and his colleagues the wish of an immense majority of the people of the three kingdoms that "a strict and honourable neutrality" in regard to the parties now in conflict in the dominions of the Sultan might be maintained by the political advisers of the Queen. Lord Derby appeared to be delighted with the opportunity thus afforded him of brushing away some things that were mysterious and some that were utterly untrue in regard to the course which the Government had pursued. He spoke with even more than his usual calmness of tone and frankness of manner; but the very fact that he introduced into his reply two or three topics which were outside the range of the Memorial, but a clear explanation of which would give emphasis to his assurance that his own object was in complete accord with the material purport of the views expressed by the memorialists, served to deepen conviction of his sincerity in the public mind.

"Absolute neutrality," then, is the end aimed at by British policy, as at present directed. The idea has never been entertained of giving moral support to the Turks against the allied principalities which have defied them. The effect of some one or two of their diplomatic movements may possibly strengthen the hands of the Porte, although not so intended; but the measures which have been adopted rest for their justification upon far other reasons than those which at Constantinople and in most of the capitals of Europe have been speculatively assigned to

them. The Berlin Memorandum, for instance, was refused the assent of England simply because it did not appear to be suited to the crisis. It was not likely to be accepted by the Porte; it was certain to be rejected by the insurgents; and, inasmuch as it was a compromise between Powers which, though agreeing together in what should be aimed at, differed as to the means by which it should be carried out, there was no small probability that when it came to be made a basis of action it would issue in disappointment and, perhaps, serious misunderstandings. The Mediterranean Fleet was ordered to Besika Bay merely to give assurance to her Majesty's subjects in Turkey that, so far as could be done, ample protection would be extended to them. The Salonica assassinations had excited a panic among the Christian residents, at Constantinople and in all other considerable places in the Ottoman Empire, and created a fear that an outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism and ferocity was at hand. To calm the apprehensions excited by that murderous event, to restrain the indulgence of fierce passions by a display of overwhelming force, and so to prevent a catastrophe which appeared not improbable just then, even to the coolest observers of the course which things were taking, our Ambassador at Constantinople (subsequently approved by her Majesty's Government) took upon himself the responsibility of placing the Fleet within call. But he was not singular in this respect. He did not act alone. He acted in concert with the representatives at Constantinople of all the guaranteeing Powers. And the only reason which could be given for the attention that was attracted in most of the capitals of Europe to the movement was that our Fleet so largely outnumbered that of any other Power.

Lord Derby expressed, in very strong language, his utter disbelief in the assumed probability that the peace of Europe would not be maintained. He thought it one of the unlikely things in this world that any disturbance of the general peace would arise out of the conflict now being waged in Turkey. Which of the Powers has any adequate motive for stirring up international confusion? Not France, certainly, nor Italy, who, for financial and internal political reasons, deprecate any outburst of general hostilities. Not Germany, for she takes but little interest in the Eastern Question. Assuredly not England, for her policy of absolute neutrality is sufficient evidence that she not only does not desire war, but that she is most anxious to avoid being entangled in war against her will. There remain only Austria and Russia. But the Austrian empire, constituted, as it is, of several nationalities not too closely connected together, and governed by a dual administration, has the strongest interest, perhaps, of any of the European Powers in herself avoiding, and in persuading others to avoid, any policy tending to result in a convulsion. Of Russia it may be said that a considerable section of her population are Slaves, and sympathise with the Servians in their struggle with the Porte. They do so because they are anxious to form a large and powerful Slavic Empire, under the guidance of Russia. But the direction of public affairs is not in their hands. The Czar, who has the chief control of Russian policy, is intent upon preserving European tranquillity undisturbed, both because he is personally averse to war and because political reasons would make it most inexpedient.

Now, why is it that Lord Derby thus, in a manner, allowed the English public to peep behind the scenes? He wished to dissipate an unfounded rumour that the policy upon which he is intent is an irritating or dangerous one; to show that it is in complete consistency with the system which has been acquiesced in by all political parties in England for the last twenty years; to convince the most sceptical, but at the same time the most speculative, of our mercantile, manufacturing, and monetary leaders that commonsense still preserves its ascendancy in the Foreign Office, and that theories which once had a fatal tendency to bring us into collision with other nations no longer find countenance, at any rate under the noble Lord's direction of Foreign Affairs. We are not by any means surprised at the almost magical effect produced by his speech throughout the country—we may almost say, without exaggeration, throughout the civilised world. All may now give their minds to their several social vocations without being distracted by apprehensions lest they may presently be disturbed by an irruption of hostilities.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle, yesterday week, for Osborne House, arriving there at half-past seven o'clock, having crossed from Gosport in her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen.

The Queen, previously to her departure from Windsor, entertained at dinner Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Amelia of Schleswig-Holstein, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Colonel Alexander C. H. Stewart (commanding 2nd Regiment of Life Guards).

Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Osborne House, the Rev. George Prothero, Rector of Whippingham, being the clergyman.

The Queen has evinced the utmost sympathy and anxiety for the sufferers from the lamentable explosion on board H.M.S. Thunderer at Spithead. Her Majesty has been constant in her inquiries as to the state of those lying injured in Haslar Hospital, and has ordered £100 to be transmitted to the Admiral commanding at Portsmouth for the immediate relief of the widows and families of the men lost. By com-



mand of the Queen, the Prince of Leiningen, Captain of her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, attended the funeral of the engineers, officers, and men, which took place, on Tuesday, at the cemetery, from Haslar Hospital.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, has walked and driven out daily. The Prince of Leiningen dined with her Majesty, on Tuesday, at Osborne House.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner in honour of the King of the Hellenes, on Thursday week, at Marlborough House, to which upwards of forty distinguished personages were invited. The band of the Fusilier Guards was in attendance. The next day the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King of the Hellenes, visited the Empress Eugénie and the Prince Imperial at Chiselhurst, and subsequently went to Lord's cricket-ground and witnessed the match played between the Eton and Harrow Schools. In the evening their Royal Highnesses, with the King of the Hellenes, were present at a ball given by the Brazilian Minister and the Baroness de Penedo at their residence in Grosvenor-gardens. The Prince Imperial visited the King of the Hellenes on Saturday last. The King received at Marlborough House a deputation of four gentlemen representing the Greek community of London, who presented an address; and his Majesty received in audience M. Michef Spartiti, Consul-General for Greece, M. Alexander Ralli, Attaché to the Greek Legation, and M. Eustratis Ralli. The Prince and Princess, with the King of the Hellenes, went to Sandown Park races, and in the evening their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by his Majesty, went to Covent-Garden Opera. The King of the Hellenes attended service on Sunday at the Greek Church, London-wall. On Monday evening the Prince and Princess and the King of the Hellenes were present at the theatricals and dance given by the French Ambassador and the Marquis d'Harcourt at the French Embassy, Albert-gate. The Queen of the Hellenes arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess on Tuesday. The Princess, accompanied by her Majesty, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Grand Duke and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck visited their Royal Highnesses and the King and Queen of the Hellenes at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess gave a garden party at Chiswick. The King and Queen of the Hellenes, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were present. Nearly 2000 invitations were issued. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and of the Grenadier Guards and the Royal hand-bell ringers (Poland-street)—Mr. Duncan S. Miller, conductor—were in attendance. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of the Hellenes were present at a ball given by Earl and Countess Cowper, at their residence in Grosvenor-square. Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Prince and Princess and the King and Queen of the Hellenes on Wednesday. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Hellenes, visited the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where the Royal party dined, the Duke and Duchess of Teck and upwards of sixty guests being present. The Prince and Princess, with the King and Queen of the Hellenes, have driven out daily and have received numerous visitors.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded the Countess of Macclesfield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF THE HELLENES.

The Queen of the Hellenes arrived in England on Tuesday from Paris. Her Majesty crossed from Calais in the special steamer *Semphire*, and was received on landing at Dover by Colonel Teesdale, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, and the Aide-de-Camp to the King of the Hellenes. The chief naval and military authorities were present, and a guard of honour of the 10th Regiment was in attendance. The Queen proceeded direct to Charing-cross station, where her Majesty was met by her Royal Consort, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Teck. The members of the Greek Legation, the Archimandrite Myriantheus, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of the Greek community in London, were on the platform, and Miss Antonina Ralli presented a bouquet to the Queen. The Royal party drove to Marlborough House.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, laid the foundation-stone of the first building of the projected new wing to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest in the City-road on Wednesday, after which a number of ladies presented to the Princess purses containing donations of £5 and upwards to the building fund of the hospital, the amount realised being about £150.

The Duke of Connaught has been received with much enthusiasm at the several towns on his northern march, and has been entertained at dinner by the respective Mayors of Halifax, Darlington, and Durham. The Duke passed last Sunday at Harrogate.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, from the Continent.

The *Morning Post* announces that marriages are arranged between the Earl of Gosford and Lady Louisa Montagu, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester; between Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lady Katherine Gordon, sister of the Earl of Aberdeen; and between Captain Ashton, of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, and Miss Osborne, only child of Lord and Lady Francis Osborne; and that the marriage of Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., and Miss Shiffner will take place in town on the 24th inst.

#### DISASTROUS EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. THUNDERER.

A steam boiler explosion, causing a dreadful amount of loss of life, and frightful injuries to many unfortunate men, took place yesterday week on board H.M.S. *Thunderer*, at Spithead. Fifteen men were killed at once, twenty-three others have since died, and about forty are seriously hurt. The *Thunderer*, which is a double-turret ship, like the *Devastation*, was launched at Pembroke in March, 1872, and was subsequently brought round to Portsmouth to be completed for sea. Although more than three years have elapsed since her arrival at that port, she had never been commissioned for service, and her engines had never been tried before now. She was lately ordered to prepare for joining the Mediterranean Fleet in the East. Captain J. C. Wilson had been appointed to command her, and this was the official trial of her machinery. In addition to the main engines for propelling the ship, which were manufactured by Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and were of the collective power of 800 horses, the *Thunderer* had twenty-six other engines, singles and pairs, for performing various work.

She had eight boilers on board, of the common low-pressure type, which were heated by thirty-two furnaces. When a ship is making her runs on the measured mile, the engines are subjected to severer tests than are likely to be imposed again under any circumstances. With this object the fires are managed by experienced stokers from the Steam Reserve, and the engines are, in addition to the engineers and artificers actually appointed to the ship, watched by the contractor and his men, and by engineers from the Steam Reserve and the factory department of the dockyard. The machinery of ironclads is now very complicated, and the responsibility is necessarily divided. In the *Thunderer* the lapse of time which had intervened between the reception of her engines from the contractors and their special trial appears to have had a deteriorating effect. Yesterday week was the day appointed for a new official trial on the measured mile in Stokes' Bay. The ship had been anchored at Spithead all the week, and at half-past twelve, when the anchor was got up, there could not have been fewer than 500 men on board, all told. The ship was in command of Captain Waddilove, Captain of the Steam Reserve at Portsmouth. Amongst those present superintending the machinery were Mr. John Oliver, Chief Inspector of Machinery Afloat; Mr. Edward Newman, of the Steam Factory; and Mr. Robert Humphrys, one of the contractors. Captain Wilson, the newly-appointed captain, and Mr. Bakewell, of the Admiralty, were also on board. There were about 130 stokers on board, of whom thirty were actually in the stoke-hole at work at the furnaces, and a large number of dockyard joiners and other artificers were engaged in all parts of the ship in completing its outfit and cabin arrangements. The ship got under way a little before one o'clock. Although she was only going "slow," the stokehole was crowded with half-naked men actively engaged at the furnaces in working up the steam to the required pressure, before making the first run, the safety-valves of the boilers being loaded to 30 lb. At a quarter to one o'clock a loud, sharp explosion was heard below, exactly resembling the report of one of the 33-ton guns. Immense volumes of steam forced their way up the uptakes and the gratings of the coal-bunkers, more or less scalding everyone near them, both on the superstructure and the hurricane-deck. It was evident that some terrible accident had occurred, though no one knew its real character.

The steam below, in the engine-room and stokeholes, was so intense that it was impossible to venture near the seat of the explosion. Mr. Weeks, one of the engineers belonging to the ship, with great presence of mind, stopped both engines, groped his way to the stop-valves, which he closed, then rushed upon deck and called upon the dockyard hands to volunteer to go below and bring out the dead and dying from the stokeholes. Mr. John Oliver, followed by Mr. Bencke and Mr. Stephens, members of his staff, and a number of engine-room artificers and bluejackets promptly responded to the appeal. They fought their way into the engine-room, whither the scalded men had crawled in their agony. Mr. T. Slade, the chief engineer, was found under the after-slide, dead, with his scalp torn away; and Mr. Wingfield, an engineer officer, under the smoke-box, with his head frightfully disfigured. The injured stokers, who were found lying about the engine-room, were promptly brought upon deck. They were attended by the only medical officer who was on duty at the time, aided by a number of volunteers, who covered the unfortunate men with engine oil as they were brought up. It was an agonising sight as these poor fellows, man after man, blackened with coal-dust and with the flesh hanging from their limbs—many being absolutely naked—were carried in sails and other extemporised stretchers and placed, writhing with pain, on the superstructure floor. But while this was going on there were dying in unspeakable tortures in the stokeholes other men, whom it was at that moment impossible to reach for the steam. The forward stoke-hole, in which the explosion occurred, is divided from the after stokehole by a watertight bulkhead, which prevented the fragments from flying from one into the other; but, as the communication was not cut off, it afforded, of course, no protection against the scorching steam. The stokers in the after-hole, though preserved from mutilation, were boiled alive. The safety-valves were opened as soon as possible, and the starboard engine was set to work to exhaust the steam. The dead bodies—15 in number—were brought up from the stokeholes, laid on the floor above, and covered with flags. As soon as the steam had sufficiently subsided the stokeholes were examined. The end of the forward boiler on the starboard of the after stokeholes had been blown completely out. The box of the safety-valve was lying on the stokehole floor. The floor itself was burst through in many places, leaving yawning chasms. The uptake and the main steampipe were blown away, and the whole of the after stokehole appeared to be in ruins. The force of the explosion below, however, was confined to the stokeholes: so far as could be ascertained, the engines were uninjured. Immediately after the accident a number of boats came off, bringing the medical officers from the *Asia* and the other ships in harbour, with needful help to remove the sufferers to Haslar Hospital, where many of them now lie.

The funeral of twenty-nine of the men killed took place on Tuesday, in the cemetery of Haslar Hospital; seven other dead bodies were removed by friends to be buried elsewhere. An inquest was opened on the same day by the county coroner, but was adjourned to next Thursday; there will also be an Admiralty official inquiry. A subscription has been opened for the benefit of the sufferers and of the families of those who have died, but the Admiralty has made some provision for these. A gratuity of twelve months' pay is given to every widow. Her Majesty the Queen, being at Osborne House on the Friday evening, instantly sent the following message to Admiral Elliot, commanding the ships in harbour at Portsmouth:—"I have learned with the deepest concern the dreadful accident which has occurred on board the *Thunderer*, and wish the sufferers and the families of those who, alas! are killed, to know how grieved and distressed I am. Pray send all details." The Admiral at once sent her Majesty all the information he could. Next day a similar message was received from the Prince of Wales:—"The Princess of Wales and myself are greatly shocked at the sad accident which has occurred on board the *Thunderer*. Pray communicate our condolence to the families of the killed and our sympathies to the wounded. We are anxious to hear how the latter are getting on." In answer to this message a reply was sent giving an account of their condition. The Queen at once ordered £100 to be transmitted to the Admiral for the immediate relief of the widows and families of the sufferers. A meeting was held at Portsmouth, on Thursday evening, to promote the subscription for this object.

The Countess of Yarborough laid the foundation-stone of the district hospital at Grimsby on Monday.

At a meeting of the Hereford Town Council, on Thursday, it was resolved to invite the Royal Archaeological Society of Great Britain to hold its meeting in 1877 at Hereford.

The members of the Architectural Societies of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, on Wednesday, visited St. Albans, and next day extended their excursion to Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Liverpool Summer Cup proved a great success this season, and the attendance to witness its decision was a very large one. Little Harry (6 st. 1 lb.), who had been first favourite from the time the race was quoted in the market, went very badly at the finish, and his place was taken by Controversy (8 st. 12 lb.), about whom 2 to 1 was freely accepted. The distance was a little further than Lord Rosebery's horse had previously travelled, but the extra quarter of a mile appeared to suit him, and he won as he liked from Professor (6 st. 2 lb.) and Mindrop (7 st. 12 lb.). Little Harry, who finished fourth, never looked formidable during the race; but Lady Patricia (8 st. 9 lb.) was pulled up when Archer found that she could not win, or she would probably have gained a place. The clever victory of Tiber (5 st. 13 lb.) in the Liverpool Plate on the following day made it evident that Little Harry did not show his true form in the Cup, as he is much superior to Tiber at home. Dalham (8 st. 10 lb.) was second, and Lady Patricia (8 st. 11 lb.) third, and, from the distance that the last named was beaten, there can be no doubt that Little Harry should have proved a very formidable opponent to Controversy.

Considering the very dry weather we have lately enjoyed, which has made the ground at Sandown Park frightfully hard, very fair fields turned out for the various events at the summer meeting last week. The club deserves far more local support than it has hitherto obtained, for every possible privilege is given to members, and a most pleasant afternoon can be spent under the trees in the inclosure devoted to them. On Saturday last a very distinguished party were present, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Teck, and Prince Christian. A capital band added greatly to the enjoyment of the afternoon, and there is no reason why Sandown Park should not become quite as fashionable a resort as Hurlingham. The charge of half a crown for admission to the course effectually excludes the rowdy element, though we were sorry to notice that a solitary nigger minstrel had gained admission on Saturday, and regretted that he did not observe the famous Christy rule and "never perform out of London." The most interesting race was that for the Gold Cup, which was reduced to a match between Tangible and Placidia. A shade of odds were laid on the old horse, who was set to concede 5 lb.; but, though he did all he knew to cut the youngster down, and at one time was fully half a dozen lengths in front of her, Placidia raced up to him before reaching the distance, and won very easily indeed at the finish.

The present week has been a very quiet one, the Huntingdon meeting proving the most attractive to racing men. Lowlander did not meet anything at all worthy of his steel in the Ramey Abbey Stakes, and won in quite his old style; and the chief two-year-old races fell to Dunkenny and Bruce.

A very large company was present at Alexandra Park last Saturday to witness the attempt of Jean Leon, a Mexican, to ride some imported mustangs a distance of one hundred miles in five hours. Only eight instead of ten horses were fit to ride, and matters altogether appeared so much against Leon that odds of 10 to 1 were laid on time before the start. These, however, were signally upset; for, though the Mexican had two heavy falls, he struggled on in the pluckiest manner, and eventually won with 3 min. 7 sec. to spare.

The Eton and Harrow match, which took place at Lord's at the end of last week, proved as attractive as ever, and the attendance was enormous. From a cricketer's point of view, the game was not particularly attractive, as it soon became apparent that the Harrovians were overmatched in every point. Their bowling was especially weak, and they did not field so smartly as their opponents. W. F. Forbes, the Eton captain, batted in fine style, and he was well seconded by I. Bury and H. C. Goodhart. In the second innings of Harrow G. H. Portal bowled exceedingly well, taking five wickets at the small expense of twenty runs. We subjoin the score:—

ETON.			
W. F. Forbes c Grundy b Taylor	72	L. Bury c Grundy b L. Jarvis	2
J. E. K. Studd b Grundy	113	P. G. Gervais b L. Jarvis	2
H. Whitfield c Charles b Taylor	9	G. H. Portal b Giles	2
E. J. Ruggles-Brise st Charles b L. Jarvis	15	C. W. Foley b Giles	5
H. C. Goodhart c and b L. Jarvis	10	C. M. Smith, not out	3
Hon. I. Bligh c and b L. Jarvis	51	B 3, 1-b 1, w 9, n b 1	14
		Total	393
HARROW.			
Hon. C. Hardinge b Forbes	24	b Portal	8
A. J. Whitaker c Brise b Forbes	7	c Forbes b Smith	10
L. Clough-Taylor c and b Smith	13	c Whitfield b Portal	9
G. G. S. Grundy st Foley b Smith	6	c Whitfield b Forbes	18
H. E. Meek b Bury	25	c Foley b Smith	0
A. B. Giles b Bury	12	not out	16
L. K. Jarvis b Bury	4	c Foley b Portal	0
H. F. Blaine run out	16	b Portal	30
S. F. Charles not out	26	b Whitfield	7
C. J. E. Jarvis c Smith b Forbes	6	run out	1
A. F. Stewart c Whitfield b Forbes	9	b Portal	4
B 2, 1-b 2, w 4, n b 1	9	B 5, 1-b 2, w 5, n b 3	15
Total	157	Total	127

Umpires—Nixon and Farrands.

Last week the North beat the South by seven wickets. The chief features of the match were the fine scores of Greenwood for the North and Mr. G. F. Grace for the South, who made 111 and 95 respectively. Nottinghamshire has beaten Lancashire by one wicket, after a very exciting struggle. Mr. D. Q. Steel (82) did best for Lancashire, and Tye, a new bowler, proved very effective, taking nine wickets. On the other side, W. Oscroft (22 and 53) and A. Shrewsbury batted remarkably well, and W. M'Intyre proved very effective with the ball. The splendid fielding of the Lancashire eleven was especially noteworthy. This week North and South met again, the match being for the benefit of Richard Daff. This time the South won by eight wickets, a result chiefly due to Mr. W. G. Grace (114, not out), who was twice let off, once when he had only made 29. Lockwood (57, not out) did well for the North. The struggle between Kent and Sussex proved very close, the former county winning by one wicket. Lord Harris (not out, 84), as usual, did yeoman service for Kent; and Fillery (71), Mr. Greenfield (52), and J. Lillywhite (51) distinguished themselves on the opposite side.

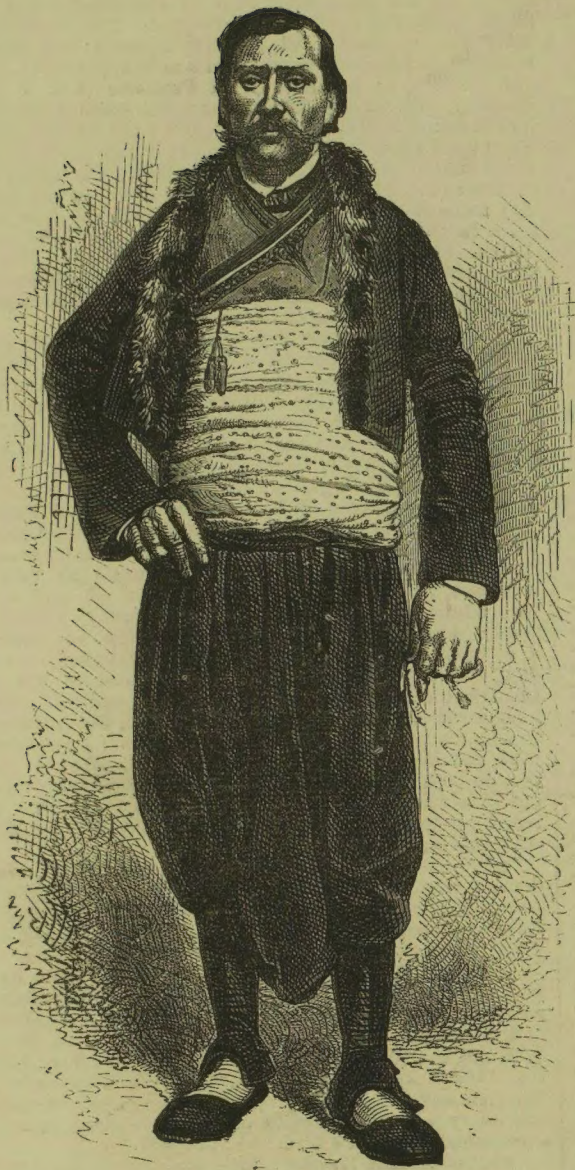
The final heat of the Wingfield Sculls, the amateur championship of England, was rowed from Putney to Mortlake last Friday week. The competitors were F. Playford, the champion, and A. V. Frere, who had beaten Labat and Dicker in the trial heat on the previous Wednesday. Any odds were offered on Playford, who is one of the best amateur scullers ever seen, and he won as he liked by nearly 250 yards in 24 min. 46 sec. on a very bad tide.

A resolution has been unanimously adopted by the master cottonspinners of Oldham to run their mills four days a week. It is computed this step will affect 50,000 operatives, and lessen their wages to the extent of £10,000 per week.

The Queen has presented another magnificent turtle, weighing 400 lb., from the Island of Ascension, to the Brighton Aquarium Company.—About 4000 persons interested in the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society visited Brighton on Wednesday, and were entertained at the places of resort.



THE WAR IN THE EAST.



BULGARIAN MAN OF SOPHIA.



BULGARIAN WOMAN OF SOPHIA.



SERVIAN FRONTIER GUARD.



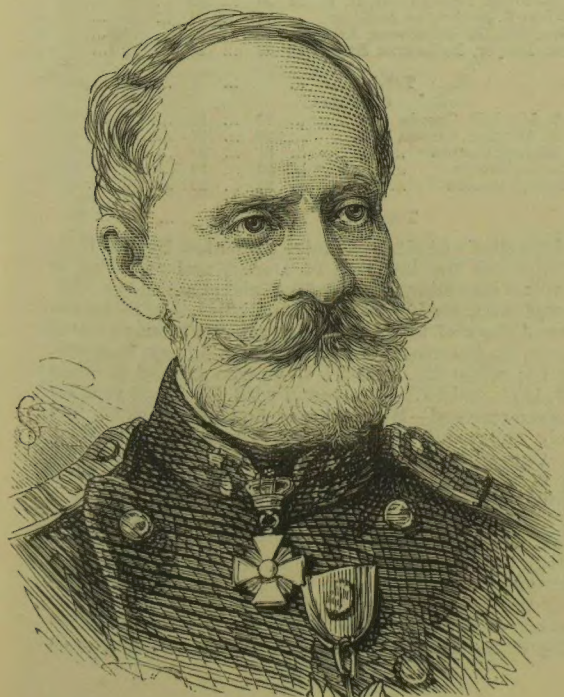
SALE OF ARMS IN THE STREETS, BELGRADE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY M. YRIARTE.



THE WAR IN THE EAST.



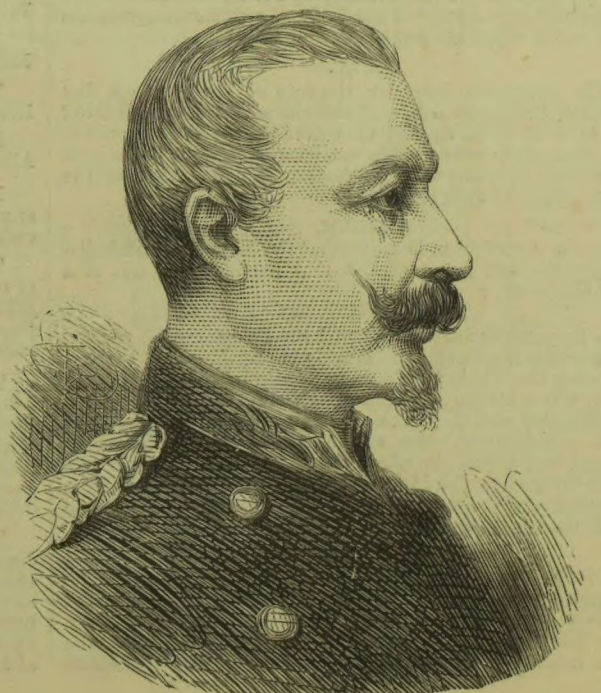
PRINCESS NATHALIE, WIFE OF PRINCE MILAN, IN THE SERVIAN NATIONAL COSTUME.  
FROM A SKETCH BY M. YRIARTE.



GENERAL ZACH, PRINCIPAL AIDE-DE-CAMP TO  
PRINCE MILAN.



ABDUL KERIM PASHA, TURKISH MINISTER OF WAR AND  
COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN SERVIA.



GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE  
SERVIAN ARMY.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 20.

The heat here for the past week has been intense, and one consequence of this is that the city is fast emptying of its normal occupants, whose place is to some extent supplied by a large influx of English tourists. Cases of sunstroke seem to be of daily occurrence, not only in Paris but throughout the country, where a similarly high rate of temperature is reported to prevail.

Under these circumstances the exhausted deputies and senators are longing for release from the scene of their labours. Hot as it is, however, they are not too exhausted to quarrel; and, indeed, it would seem as if the irritation produced by the heat needed the outlet afforded by the squabbling that disgraces French Legislative assemblies. Last Thursday M. Louis Blanc attempted to create a sensation by interpellating the Ministry as to the course the Government intended to pursue with respect to the state of affairs in the East. The Duc Decazes declined to communicate any documents bearing on the question, but stated that the Government policy would be that of non-intervention, and that the Chamber ought to be contented with the manner in which diplomatic affairs had been conducted of late. The question of the invalidation of the election of M. de Mure at Pontivy then came on for discussion, and the recommendation of the Committee of Inquiry that the election should be invalidated, on the ground of undue clerical influence, was adopted by 303 votes to 181, after some smart skirmishing. Subscriptions are now being raised to secure the return of this gentleman, whom M. Veillot, the well-known Ultramontane writer, styles "the O'Connell of France," at the approaching election to fill the seat he has been forced to vacate. A Republican, M. Scirel, has been elected at Roubaix.

The Senate on Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied with the discussion of the Superior Education Bill, repealing the law of 1875 granting the free Universities the privilege of conferring degrees. The report of the Commission was against such a repeal, and this view was strongly supported by M. Dupanloup, who made a most vehement speech against the present Ministry and its supporters. The chief argument employed was that the new measure had not been allowed a fair trial. M. Jules Simon made a clever reply to the Bishop of Orleans, and M. Lorgery, a deputy of the Right, distinguished himself by a series of interruptions.

On Saturday Marshal MacMahon received Sâdik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, who presented his credentials from the new Sultan, and the Count von Wimpfen, the newly-appointed representative of Austria. The Count said that his Imperial master had especially charged him to foster the good understanding existing between the French and Austrian Governments; and the Marshal, in reply, said that the common interests of the two nations led them to aim at the maintenance of peace in Europe. General Cialdini, the Italian Ambassador, has arrived.

The first stone of a monument to Paul Louis Courier, the able pamphleteer of the days of the Restoration, was laid, on Sunday, in the market-place of his native town of Verez. M. Edmond About delivered a telling speech, setting forth the debt of gratitude Republicans owed to Courier, and the difficulty any enterprise of this kind had to encounter from Government. "If," he said, "Tartuffe were Minister, ten million Frenchmen would not raise a monument to the memory of Molière."

The material interests of France do not, however, seem likely to suffer under the present régime. The Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted the project of holding the Universal Exhibition in 1878, and the Senate has appointed a Commission to report on the feasibility of restoring the Tuileries. The Paris Municipal Council have made a trip to Rouen to judge of the scheme for deepening the Seine and transforming Paris into a port, and the Prefect of the Seine is also investigating this project. The Minister of Public Works, too, has promised several improvements, amongst which a new port at Boulogne will probably figure.

M. Oppenheim, the great financier and the monetary agent of the Viceroy of Egypt, has died suddenly of apoplexy. The death is also announced of a gentleman of less importance, but one who, in his way, made as much or even a greater noise in the Parisian world—Baron Brisse, the well-known gastronomic authority.

M. Patrice MacMahon, the Marshal's son, has left for England, where he intends witnessing the autumn manoeuvres.

Members of the higher class London clubs have now the opportunity of participating in the benefits of a similar institution on this side of the Channel. Within the last few months what is called "the English Club" has been formed, and installed in handsome and capacious apartments in the best part of the Boulevards—namely, at the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin. So rapid has been its success that its members already number close upon 500, and include, besides members of London clubs admitted at a low rate of subscription and casual sojourners in Paris, all the principal British residents in the French capital.

## SPAIN.

The Congress, after a long and stormy debate, has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry by 211 against 26.

The Senate has approved the Budget, and the Congress has voted the bill suppressing the fueros in Biscay.

## ITALY.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the vote of the previous day against the Free Ports Bill, a Ministerial measure, was declared null and void by 63 against 62 votes. A fresh division was called for, amid considerable excitement, and ultimately it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the question until the 26th inst.

## BELGIUM.

It is announced from Brussels that the King has been indisposed for the last few days, but that his illness is not of a serious character.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph met the Emperor of Germany, on Wednesday, at Salzburg. During the afternoon of the following day the German Emperor continued his journey to Gastein, where his Majesty will remain until Aug. 12.

On Monday, at 1.25 p.m., a shock of earthquake was felt at Vienna. It recurred twice within two seconds, and was so violent as to produce the effect of a detonation. People ran out into the streets, thinking their houses were coming down. One four-storied house in Strauchgasse was rent from the top down to the first floor.

## THE WAR IN TURKEY.

There has been some fighting this week between the Servians and the Turks. On Monday last a Turkish detachment from Srebrenitza, twenty miles south of Zvornik, went up the valley of the little river Kerchevitza to attack the Servian frontier at Ljubovinia, on the Drina, and to penetrate

into Servia, but it was repulsed. Another offensive movement on the part of the Turks has been made against Mokra Glava. This place lies about two hours to the east of Vishegrad, on the road from Novi Bazar to Serajevo. The Turks have not neglected to provide for the protection of that most vulnerable portion of their position—the line of communication between Novi Bazar and Mitrovitza into Bosnia. In whatever direction the Servians have tried to break through the long line they have failed; and they have tried almost every available point, beginning at Novi Bazar and Mitrovitza in the south up by Sienitza, Novivaros, and Vishegrad, to where the Drina begins to form the line of frontier between Bosnia and Servia.

On Tuesday last there was a serious conflict at Isvor, near Saitschar, where Leschjanin, with about 10,000 men, attacked the Turks, 12,000 strong, in order to drive them from their positions. The fight lasted until midday, when three of the positions were taken by the Servians. The Turks having received reinforcements, the fighting went on for two hours more, and the Servians were compelled by the superior numbers of their antagonists to return to their first positions. The losses on each side were considerable.

Details have come likewise of the operations of the Turkish forces against the Servian Timok army on the 12th. According to these, the success of the force under Fazil Pasha and Kerim Bey was again not so complete as would be expected, according to the first accounts. The Servians were, indeed, driven from their positions at Halwadje and Guisova, but they remained in possession of Begova, on the Turkish side, and of the bridges which they had constructed across the Timok.

The offensive operations repeatedly announced from the Turkish side have again, it seems, undergone a delay, for nothing is heard from Akpalanka or Nish. The capture of the Servian positions before Akpalanka and the evacuation by the Serbs of Babina Glava have been followed by no other operations, so that up to this moment this news itself cannot be implicitly relied upon. The delay in the Turkish operations is attributed in part to the bad weather and swollen rivers.

We have news of this week, also, from the Herzegovina. On Sunday the Montenegrins attacked one of four blockhouses between Medun and Podgoritza with artillery, and captured it. Next day the Turks came from Podgoritza to protect the three other forts; but, finding the positions commanded by the Montenegrins, they attempted to cover with artillery fire the space around the blockhouses. The garrisons attempted to escape to the Turkish lines, and part succeeded, part being killed. The Montenegrins set fire to the blockhouses and then engaged the Turkish army, driving it first to Fundina and thence at night to Podgoritza. The main body was twice obliged to return to disengage the rear-guard. The losses are not yet known, the combat having lasted till night. The taking of these forts is important, as it makes the capture of Medun easy. Mukhtar Pasha is preparing to give battle to the Montenegrins at Blagai, near Mostar. The Austrian port of Klek is closed against Turkish reinforcements.

Accounts from Belgrade state that up to the date of the latest advices the Turks had nowhere established themselves on Servian soil, that Zach holds his position securely in spite of his repulse, while that of the Turks at Sienitza is most precarious, the Servians being well established. It is said that above 20,000 volunteers from Bosnia, Bulgaria, and other countries are in the field. There are thirty-two squadrons of cavalry with the Servian army; horses, waggons, and oxen for the cavalry and the commissariat have been lent by the Servians to the Government. The reserve of the Servian army has been called out.

## ROUMANIA.

The Senate on Tuesday voted an address to the Throne expressing the deepest devotion to Prince Charles, and insisting, with regard to foreign policy, that Roumania, conformably with her interests and the wishes of Europe, should continue to observe neutrality and labour in peace for the development of her internal resources.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, the War Minister withdrew the bill respecting the calling out of the reserves. The House appointed a Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the acts of the preceding Ministers.

Explanations have been given by the Government in regard to the proposal to mobilise a part of the army, from which it appears that that proceeding has no political significance, the purpose in view being merely the strengthening of the corps of observation on the Servian frontier.

## AMERICA.

The Senate has passed a bill continuing the Geneva Award Commission in its functions until January next.

The Conference Committee of the Congress has agreed upon the Sunday Civil Bill. There are now consequently four Appropriation Bills still in conference.

The advance of General Crook, twelve hundred strong, met with a check on the 12th from four thousand Sioux, fresh from the defeat of General Custer. The Sioux had been joined by Cheyennes and Arapahoes. General Crook refused battle in order to wait for reinforcements, when, he says, one crushing blow will end the war.

The single-scutt match between the American Universities, on Saratoga Lake, last Wednesday, was won by Mr. Francis, of Cornell University, which University also won the Freshman race.

The mother of Prince Milan of Servia died on Monday, at Würzburg, in Bavaria.

Prince Humbert and Princess Marguerite of Italy left Milan last week for Dresden.

The Grand Duke Constantine has left Paris, returning to Russia.

It is stated that the vine disease has commenced in the Alto Douro, owing to the great heat and drought.

Baron Brisse, the celebrated gastronomist, died at Fontenay-aux-Roses last week. Life had become burdensome to him, owing to his excessive size.

The municipality of Lisbon has resolved to adopt a system of main drainage on the London plan. It has made a contract with an English engineer to study the works and draw up plans and estimates. The execution of the works will afterwards be put up to public competition.

The great Agricultural Show of East and West Flanders has been held at Ghent. A banquet of 300 covers was given in the evening at the Casino, M. Lippens, president of the directing committee, taking the chair. Next to him was seated M. de Bloudow, Minister for Russia. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, M. Victor Borie, M. Lecoulteux, and other well-known French agriculturists were also present.

The new iron Clyde-built ship Eastminster took her departure from Queenstown for Brisbane, Queensland, on the 15th inst., having on board the following emigrants:—147 single men, 79 single women, 32 married couples, 48 children between twelve and one years of age, and 5 infants—making a total of 343 souls, equal to 314 adults. Of these 188 embarked at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The National Rifle Association may be congratulated on the success of the Wimbledon fortnight. Notwithstanding the tropical heat of the weather, the camp has been very healthy—thanks, in no small measure, to the sanitary precautions observed. The Wimbledon mornings are especially pleasant. Those who rise with the lark speak in rapturous terms of the spectacle of sunrise—a sight not too familiar to Londoners; and are equally eloquent on the delights of the early morning "tub and rub" outside their tents, after the fashion of the Japanese. The "roll-call" before breakfast in each camp might have afforded Miss Elizabeth Thompson the subject for a striking companion picture to her famous Crimean painting, had not that talented young lady, no longer intimating with her brush, "*Ah! que j'aime les militaires!*" left the Army for the Church. Costumes of a rather primitive nature are worn at these undress levées; breakfasts are enjoyed in the open air; and the free and easy matutinal life is very different from the brilliant but staid evening gatherings, when sweet girlish faces and gossamer garments lend variety to the green and drab, grey and scarlet uniforms of the Volunteers, and Wimbledon Camp is en fête.

Sergeant Pullman, of the South Middlesex, won the Queen's Prize of £250, and the gold medal and badge of the N.R.A., on Tuesday last, with 74 points. The silver medal in the first stage of the Queen's was won by Private Burgess, of Newcastle, with 86 points. But luck (and there is a great deal of luck in winning prizes at Wimbledon) failed him at the long ranges. Pullman shot very steadily at 800, 900, and 1000 yards. At 800 yards he only made 23, and was beaten at this range by Private Fraser, 1st Edinburgh (30), Colour-Sergeant Olley, 1st Tower Hamlets (29), and Sergeant Tyler, 1st Lanark (27). Pullman beat them all, however, at 900 yards, standing first now with 51 points. At 1000 yards Pullman made first a bull's-eye, then two centres, an inner, another centre, an inner, and lastly a miss, winning the Queen's prize by seven points, as will be seen from the appended list of the highest scorers:—

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.—Second Stage.		Points
Sergeant Pullman, 2nd Middlesex, £250, gold medal, and badge of N.R.A.	74	
Private Tierney, 3rd Lanark	67	
Private Baker, 37th Middlesex	63	
Sergeant Evans, 3rd Glamorganshire	57	
Private Kelman, 1st Ross	57	
Sergeant Neal, 1st Herts	55	
Lieutenant Dodds, 5th Northumberland	54	
Sergeant Weatherby, 27th Stafford	53	
Captain Udall, 16th Stafford	53	
Private C. B. Dunlop, London Scottish	53	
Private Mackintosh, 1st Lanark	52	
Colour-Sergeant Olley, 1st Tower Hamlets	52	
Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick	51	
Private Mackenzie, 10th Forfar	51	
Sergeant Parke, 1st Renfrew	51	
Private Brewer, 22nd Middlesex	51	
Private Gouldsmith, 1st Gloucester	50	

A protest was entered by Private Tierney (3rd Lanark), the second man, on the plea that Pullman had not complied with the regulations in wearing his waist-belt under instead of over his undress jacket. But the protest was deemed frivolous and was disregarded; and Sergeant Pullman had to endure the Wimbledon ordeal of being chaired, and cheered to the tune of "See the conquering hero comes," after Lady Wharncliffe had pinned the N.R.A. emblem of victory on his sleeve. Next week we shall give a portrait of Sergeant Pullman, who was, it is said, within an ace of winning the Queen's Prize three years ago.

The Prince of Wales's prize of £100 was won, on Friday week, by Sergeant M'Ausland, of the 6th Dumbarton; and the Alexandra prize of £50 fell to Corporal Witherington, of the 1st Berks. On Saturday the China Cup was won by Edinburgh, and the Belgian Challenge Cup by the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs) Volunteers. The competition for the Donegal Cup, formerly known as the Irish trophy, was brought to a close on Monday. It was competed for between twelve representatives of the Army and twelve of the Volunteers, and the match resulted in a victory for the Army by 21 points. The first stage of the match between the representative shots of England, Scotland, Australia, and Canada was won, on Wednesday, by the Scottish team. They shot at 200, 500, and 600 yards in the first stage, and the match will conclude to-day (Saturday), when the ranges will be 800, 900, and 1000 yards. The following were the scorers on Wednesday:—

VICTORIAN MATCH.—FIRST STAGE.					
SCOTLAND.		Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Pts.
		200	500	600	Total
Private M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries	29	24	23	76	
Sergeant Rae, 31st Lanarkshire	29	29	20	77	
Colour-Sergeant Ferguson, 1st Inverness	30	29	26	85	
Lieutenant Mitchell, Cumberland	33	28	27	86	
Major Ross, Missoorie	31	30	15	76	
Total	...	...	...	402	
ENGLAND.		Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Pts.
		200	500	600	Total
Major Scriven	28	31	25	84	
Sir H. Alford, Leicester	30	24	23	77	
Lieutenant Wyatt, Salop	30	30	23	76	
Colonel Fenton, 24th Salop	29	31	26	86	
Colonel Humphry, Inns of Court	29	29	20	78	
Total	...	...	...	401	
AUSTRALIA.		Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Pts.
		200	500	600	Total
Major Sleep, 1st Ballarat, R. V.	29	24	30	83	
Captain Greenfield, 2nd Ballarat, R. V.	31	26	23	80	
Captain King, E. Melbourne Artillery	29	31	25	85	
Captain Wardell, E. Melbourne Artillery	28	28	13	69	
Lieutenant Draper, Melbourne Engineers	31	29	12	72	
Total	...	...	...	339	
CANADA.		Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Pts.
		200	500	600	Total
Sergeant T. Mitchell, Canada	28	25	23	77	
Sergeant D. Mitchell, Canada	29	27	19	74	
Corporal Throop, Canada	31	23	17	77	
Ensign Corbin, Canada	30	22	17	69	
Captain Bailey, Canada	26	20	21	67	
Total	...	...	...	364	

The Chancellor's Challenge Plate, presented by the Duke of Devonshire and the late Earl of Derby, and restricted to efficient volunteers from the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, was won, on Wednesday, by Oxford, by 18 points. In the second stage of the Albert, for which a money prize of £100 is given, Quartermaster Cortis, 1st A.B. Sussex, won with a score of 68; while Mr. Edward Ross, who carried it off in 1863, 1872, 1874, and 1875, was second with 66. Last year the positions were reversed—Mr. Ross was first then with 65, and Cortis only one point below him. The Army and Navy Challenge Cup goes this year to the Army, with a score of 27, three points less than the winning score of last year, when, however, the range was 200 yards shorter than it was on Wednesday. Mr. Edward Ross managed to secure the Wimbledon cup with a score of 40. For the Burroughes and Watts, Captain Easton, of the 105th Lanark, the "St. George's Vase" winner of last year, succeeded in reaching the top of the tree with a score of 35; and so Private Baker, of the 2nd London, who performed this feat on the first day of the meeting, had to take up his rifle again. In



the Grand Aggregate Prizes for highest total scores in the first stage of the Queen's, the St. George's, Alexandra, Alfred, Martin's, and Windmill competitions the winners were:—Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew, 270 (£40); Private Humphry, Inns of Court, 269 (£30); Lieutenant Gibson, 5th Midlothian, 266 (£25); Lieutenant Toller, 5th Leicester, 265 (£25); Private Burgess, 1st Newcastle, 265 (£20); and Sergeant Pullman, South Middlesex, 263 (£20).

On Thursday the match for the Elcho Challenge Shield took place. The teams of eight representing England, Ireland, and Scotland, fired fifteen rounds each man at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, any rifle. There had been, prior to this year, fourteen contests, of which England won eight, Scotland four, and Ireland two. The match last year was very close throughout, Ireland scoring 1506, Scotland 1503, and England 1502. The Sister Isle dropped behind on Thursday, when the competition was again very interesting. In the sixth round at the first range the three teams were within one point of each other; but at the seventh the Scotch put on seven bull's-eyes and forged ahead. In the first three rounds at 900 yards Scotland forged still further ahead—94, Ireland making 83, and England 84. The Home Country scored the highest in the tenth round; but up to the time we went to press with our first edition the totals at the two ranges shot over were:—Scotland, 1007; England, 979; Ireland, 928.

The Public Schools' Match was decided on Thursday. The teams fired seven shots at 200 and 500 yards. The previous winners have been:—Harrow, eight times; Winchester, three; Eton, two; and Rugby and Marlborough, one each. Winchester won this year with 493 points, the other scores being—Charterhouse, 473; Cheltenham, 466; Derby, 462; Harrow, 458; Marlborough, 456; Eton, 453; Rugby, 441; whilst Rossall retired. The Rajah of Kolapore's Cup was won by the Mother Country, which scored 568, against 544 by Canada. A prize of a handsome telescope, given by Mr. Steward, the optician, to the representatives of the press at Wimbledon, has been won by Mr. H. S. Pearce, of the *Daily News*.

We may add that there was church parade on Sunday, when the sermon was preached by Canon Gregory. The camp was visited, on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Carnarvon, and the latter paid a graceful compliment to the Canadians. The prizes are to be distributed this (Saturday) afternoon, by Princess Mary of Cambridge (Duchess of Teck); and there will be a series of athletic sports in lieu of the usual review.

#### THE NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The annual prize meeting of this association begins on the 29th inst. at Shoeburyness, and will extend over a fortnight. In the first week sixty-eight detachments will be encamped, and in the second week sixty-two. The first day of shooting is Monday, the 31st inst., when prizes to the value of £60 are to be competed for; on the 1st prox., £75; on the 2nd, £95; on the 3rd ties are to be decided; and on the 4th the detachments leave the camp to make room for the second division; the detachments of which begin shooting on Monday, the 7th, for prizes value £61, continuing on the 8th with £75, and the 9th with £95, shooting ties on the 10th, and leaving on the 11th. Her Majesty's and other prizes, amounting to £145, extend over both weeks of the meeting.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alderson, Frank, to be Perpetual Curate of Duddleston-in-Ellesmere. Baker, C. W. H., to be Perpetual Curate of Whorlton, near Darlington. Bowman, Isaac, Vicar of Taynton, Gloucestershire. Cachemille, Alfred Julius James, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oldham. Campe, Charles, Vicar of St. Steven's, South Kensington. Clarke, Henry, Rector of Wickham St. Paul's. Cockshott, John Stanley, Vicar of Blyton. Coles, Richard Edward, Vicar of Halesdown. Collins, William Lucas, Vicar of Slipton. Conder, John, Vicar of Wendy, Cambs. Desborough, H. J., Rector of Barham, Suffolk. Dudley, Francis, Vicar of St. Ann's, Wrenthorpe, Wakefield. Dutton, W. E., Vicar of St. John the Divine, Menstone-with-Woodhead. Edwards, Robert John, Vicar of Corris, Merioneth. Evans, John Michael, Perpetual Curate of Bishe. Fawcett, John Barratt, Rector of Laughton. Fraser, James, Rector of St. Andrew's, Chichester. Gausson, E. J., Rector of Thorp Abbots, Suffolk. Hart-Davis, R. H., Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Dunsden, Oxon. Havard, John David, Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Helsby. Hill, Thomas Smyth, Rector of Thorington, Suffolk. Hilton, Louis Kercheval, Rector of Edgott. Hoosen, William, Perpetual Curate of West Finchbeck. Hugessen, Reginald Bridges Knatchbull, Rector of Mersham, Kent. Jenkins, John, Rector of Thornhaugh-cum-Wansford. Knollys, William F. Erskine, Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral. Lamb, John, Rector of Blodfield, Norfolk. Lange, William John Agg, Lecturer of Christ Church, Spitalfields, and Chaplain to the Weavers' Company. Lenkey, Henry Palmer, Vicar of Ravensthorpe. McMillan, John M'Arthur, Vicar of St. Nicholas's, Whitehaven. Morse, Thomas Daniel Cox, Rector of Fenny Drayton. Musselwhite, Thomas Ralph, Rural Dean of Mersea. Nash, Alexander, Rector of Quedgeley. Nepean, Charles Edward Burroughs, Vicar of Lenham, Kent. Noon, Alfred Knight, Rector of Butterleigh. Pain, Lloyd John, Perpetual Curate of Holme, Westmorland. Peartman, Augustus John, Rector of Mersham, Surrey. Pennington, Lewis Theodore, Vicar of Grimston-cum-Wartnaby. Perrin, Frederick Eugene, Rector of Ribchester with Stidd. Plater, Charles Eaton, Curate of Mersham, Kent; Rector of Dymchurch. Popplewell, William, Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Halliwell. Robinson, William, Vicar of Gaddesby. Saul, James Edward, Perpetual Curate of Threlkeld, Cumberland. Scott, F. T., Rector of Hartlip, Kent. Scott, John Hubert, Surrogate, diocese of Worcester. Skirshire, Arthur James, Rector of Hadleigh. Smith, Daniel, Perpetual Curate of Milburne, Westmorland. Stevens, William Kivell, Perpetual Curate of Arnside, Westmorland. Sutton, R. S., Prebendary in Chichester Cathedral. Tait, Craufurd, Rector of Cheriton, near Hythe, Kent. Trench, W. R., Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral. White, Arthur, Rector of Blaby-cum-Countesthorpe, Leicestershire. Whittaker, E. J., Vicar of Falfeld. Whythead, Henry Robert, Perpetual Curate of Norley, Cheshire. Wicstead, John Henry, Vicar of Peckington. Wilkinson, E. Gladow, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Twyford, Berks.

The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the new Church of St. Saviour, Dry-hill, Tunbridge, last Saturday afternoon.

The annual festival of the Newbury District Choral Association was held, on Tuesday afternoon, in the Chieveley parish church, and about twenty choirs took part in it.

During the thunderstorm on Sunday night Bishopstone church and Wilmcote church were struck by the lightning, and great portions of the roofs of both buildings were torn off. Several persons who had taken refuge in the churches were injured by the falling débris.

The company appointed for the revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament completed their thirty-ninth session last week. The following members were present during the session:—Dr. Chance, Professor Chenery, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Driver, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Geden, Dr. Ginsburg, Dr. Gotch, Archdeacon Harrison, Dr. Kay, Professor Leathes, Mr. Lumby, Canon Perowne, Professor R. Smith, and Mr. Aldis Wright (secretary).

St. Peter's, Navenby, was reopened on St. Peter's Day, after a restoration which has cost between £3000 and £4000, and

which has been conducted by Mr. Charles Kirk, of Sleaford. The church is one of great architectural interest, and the day of the reopening was a joyous one. The Bishops of Lincoln and Hereford were present at both the services, attended by a large body of the clergy. The patrons were represented by the Master of Christ's College, the Rev. Dr. Cartmell.

A drawing-room meeting was held, last Saturday, at Clifton, at the house of Major Giberne, for the purpose of presenting, as a testimonial, to the Rev. Flavel S. Cook, late Vicar of Christ Church, a handsomely bound Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, and twenty-three other valuable books, on the occasion of his leaving Clifton. Major Giberne took occasion to mention that the total amount subscribed through the various defence and testimonial funds on behalf of Mr. Cook was £5100.

The *Guardian* is informed that the bishopric of Calcutta has been offered to the Rev. Alfred Blomfield, and has been declined by him. It was said to have been previously offered to Drs. Farrar and Moorhouse without better result.—The *Morning Post* says the proposed new Indian bishopric, the seat of which will be at Lahore, will probably be conferred upon the Rev. Francis Baring, M.A., who has been for some time past labouring as a missionary in the Punjab, and is now in England. He is a son of the Bishop of Durham.

The Right Rev. Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, preached in St. Saviour's Church, Oxford-street, on Sunday morning, in aid of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. During the service of morning prayer one of the officiating clergymen explained to the large number of deaf mutes present, by means of the alphabet, explanatory signs, and movements of the lips, every word of the service as it went on; and in the same way the sermon of the right rev. prelate was explained to the afflicted portion of the congregation. Taking for his text the words, "Blessed are the merciful," Dr. Magee enforced the duty of kindness to our fellow-men in act and word, in everything done, spoken, and written, concluding by a powerful appeal on behalf of the 1800 deaf mutes of that ministration scattered over the metropolis.

On Saturday the Convocation of the Northern Province was prorogued until Tuesday, the 15th of next month.—Both Houses of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled at Westminster on Tuesday. In the Upper House, the Bishop of Lincoln moved that a Committee of the whole House be appointed to consider the constitution of the Final Court of Appeal in reference to ecclesiastical causes. After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and their Lordships sat with closed doors. In the Lower House there was a long discussion on a motion brought up by the Archdeacon of Oakham (Lord A. Compton) to append to the Athanasian Creed the synodical declaration passed some sessions ago. On a show of hands being taken, the resolution was carried by 33 to 23. Canon Hopkins then called for a division, when the numbers were one less on each side. Convocation presented on Wednesday afternoon a most unwonted spectacle. Both the Houses sat together as a complete Synod, in order to discuss points in the proposed new rubrics for the Burial Office, on which the two Houses are not agreed. These chiefly relate to the burial of the unbaptised, the allowance of burial without any service, and the question whether or not hymns might be permitted in the latter case. After considerable discussion the Synod adjourned. In the Upper House, sitting separately, a report was brought up from the committee on clergy discipline giving the heads of a bill which, in the opinion of the committee, may serve as a basis of legislation.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its last meeting for the present session (to be resumed in November) on Monday, at the society's house, 7, Whitehall, S.W.—the Earl of Powis in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Esclusham, in the parish of Wrexham; Lottisham, near Glastonbury, Somerset; Nechells St. Catherine, near Birmingham; South Lambeth, All Saints', and South Lambeth, St. Silas, Surrey; rebuilding the churches at Reculver, Kent; Rainford, All Saints', near St. Helens; and Twyford, near Winchester; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Great Blakenham, near Ipswich; Claybrooke, near Lutterworth; Credenhill, near Hereford; Ebchester, near Lintz-green, Durham; Erith, St. John's Kent; Ipswich, St. Matthew; Llandymrog, near Denbigh; Llanfeino, near Abergavenny; Market Deeping, Lincoln; Nether Cerne, near Dorchester; Ninfield, near Hawkhurst; Pevensey, near Eastbourne; Pyle, near Bridgend; South Mimms, near Barnet; Tregaron, Cardigan; Reigate parish church; Huntingdon, St. Mary; and Haddenham, near Ely. Grants were also made from the Special School-church and Mission-house Fund towards building, &c., school or mission churches at Shoreditch, St. Agatha, Middlesex; Southsea, St. Augustine; Walworth, St. Mark, Middlesex; and Newlyn, St. Peter, near Penzance. During the session thus concluded it is worthy of remark that the sum voted by the society in aid of the various works brought before them has been £12,430, whilst the amount of receipts in the same time falls considerably short of that sum; and it is, therefore, earnestly urged on the attention of the Church at large that, unless during the recess greater benefactions are forwarded to the society, there must be an inevitable reduction in the scale of grants.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is stated that the honorary degree of D.C.L. voted by the Convocation of the University of Oxford to Sir Salar Jung, at the recent Commemoration, will be conferred in person, at Oxford, on the 24th inst.—Mr. James Eastwick, B.C.L., Fellow of Trinity, has been elected Eldon Law Scholar.—The Trustees of the Derby Scholarship have elected Mr. James Somerville Lockhart, B.A., Fellow of Hertford, Derby Scholar for the present year.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts offer for competition in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge an exhibition of the value of £80 a year, tenable for a student who shall be approved as a candidate for missionary work amongst the heathen in India and the East.

London University.—Matriculation, June.—Classified List. Honours Division (those marked \* obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize):—

John Chambers, Liverpool Institute, Exhibition of £30 per annum for two years; James Dixon Pennington, Owens College, Exhibition of £20 per annum for two years; Theodore Beck, Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, Exhibition of £15 per annum for two years; Alfred Ernest Steinthal, Owens College, prize of £10; Dugald Sutherland MacColl, University College School, prize of £5; John William Graham, Fountains College, prize of £5; \* William Dewar, private study; \* Arthur William Ward, Woodhouse-grove School and Wesley College; \* John Alexander Peil, Liverpool Institute; \* Arthur David Davies, Congregational School, Lewisham; \* Alfred Hughes, Manchester Grammar School and Owens College; \* Ebenezer Leigh, Liverpool Institute; \* Arthur Algernon Whitehead, Owens College; \* William Patrick Whitaker, Stonyhurst College; \* Arthur Henry Mason, Amersham Hall School; \* Edgar George Anthony Blount, Stonyhurst College; \* Richard Talbot Chantillon, Oratory School, Birmingham; \* John Walton Capstick, Fountains College; \* Cornelius Wm. Poole, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; \* John Willott, Chancery-lane School, Ardwick; \* Alfred Barker, Borough-road Training College and private study; \* Frederick Mortimer Young, Cheltenham College and private study; \* Joseph M'Grath, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; \* James Grundy Ridsdale, New Kings-

wood School; \* Compton Theodore Galton, Beaumont College; \* Robert Leonard, Kensington School and private tuition; \* Wolf Defries, University College School; \* Andrew Flynn, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; \* Frederick Higgin, private tuition and study, and \* Sidney Harris Cox Martin, Belmont House, Twickenham, equal; \* Stuart Davidson, University College School; \* Richard Basil Morley, private study and tuition, and \* Arthur William Plant, Surrey County School, equal; Robert Travers Herford, Chorlton High School and Owens College; Charles Southall, Friends' School, York; Alfred Harker, Clewer House, Windsor; George Bernard Hoffmeister, Epsom College; Edwin Leonard Adeney, Classical School, Reigate, and St. Barth; William Henry Somerville, Grove House, Tottenham; Reginald William Scully, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; David Buchanan, private study; Joseph Patrick Crowley, St. Stanislaus College, Tullamore; Thomas Gullon, Owen's College; Oswald James Currie, Mission School, Blackheath, and University College School, and Arthur Henry Worthington, the Rev. D. Davis's School, S. Lancaster, and Owen's College, equal; Charles Hardman Grafton, Stonyhurst College; William Dawson Ridley, University College School; Ralph Percy Ashton, Uppingham School and Owens College; Edwin Radford, University College School; John David McClure, Holly Mount College, Tottington, and Alonso Paul Sybrant, Stonyhurst College, equal; William Evans, Independent College, Taunton, and Vincent Thomas Murché, private study and tuition, equal; Arthur Buchheim, City of London School and private study; Frederick Herbert Lane, Epsom College; Augustin Henry Magill, St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw; Edward Aloysius Carroll, St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool; Rupert Mason, Owens College; Joseph Priestley, Manchester Grammar School and Owens College; John Williams Batterham, North London Collegiate School and private study, and Oliver Eaton Bodington, Giggleswick School and private tuition, equal; John Waghorn Webb Waghorn, private study; James Callen, Queen's College, Liverpool, and private study, and John Francis Sharkey Hughes, Stonyhurst College, equal; Richard Watson Evans, Woodhouse-grove and New Kingswood School; Joseph Thomas Trevelyan, private study; Samuel Neale, private study; John Henry Baldwin, Stonyhurst College; William Stevenson Meyer, University College School; William James Wright, private study; Charles Probert Whitaker, St. Catherine's Hermitage, Bath; Daniel Williams, Presbyterian College, Carmarthen; Henry Lewis Bellasis, Oratory School, Birmingham; Thomas Owens, University College of Wales, and George Fisher Williams, St. Peter's School, Wolverhampton, and Cheltenham Training College, equal; Joseph Bernard Cahill, Stonyhurst College; John George Grettton, Beaumont College; William Ross, Clongowes Wood College, Clare; Clifford Grimshaw, Rhodes House and Owens College, and Croot Stone, private study and tuition, equal; Edward Turner Hale, Owens College; George Payne, private study, and Frank Belworthy Whitmore, King's College School, equal.

A meeting in aid of the fund for the establishment of a permanent memorial of the late Dr. Parkes was held, on Tuesday, at University College, under the presidency of Sir William Jenner, Bart. Resolutions were adopted declaring it desirable that the memorial should take the form of a museum of hygiene, and appointing an executive committee. A list of subscriptions was read amounting to £675.

The results of the recent examination at Eton College for the Tomline prizes has been announced. The list is as follows:—Burrows, K.S., prizeman; Miers, K.S.; Russell, prizeman; Lowry, K.S.; Harmer, K.S. Lower Boys—Mathematical Prizes: Childers, K.S., prizeman; Gorst and Barclay, eq.; Chambers, mi.; Drake. The school will close for the autumn vacation on Friday, Aug. 4.

The following gentlemen have been elected professors and lecturers at the University College, Bristol, the first session of which will commence in October next:—To the chair of chemistry, Dr. E. A. Letts, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; to the chair of modern history and literature, Mr. James Rowley; to the lectureship on mathematics and applied mathematics, W. R. Bousfield, B.A., Cambridge; to the lectureship on political economy, P. Hallett, M.A., London University. The remaining lectureships will be filled up shortly.

Colonel John Desborough, C.B., commanding the Royal Artillery in the Chatham district, has been appointed to the governorship of the new Military College at Cowley.

The examination for scholarships tenable at the upper school of Dulwich College has resulted in the election of the following boys. The names are arranged in order of merit:—L. L. F. Price, C. J. Adams, D. Bowie, T. W. Hargraves, W. H. Hillyer, E. J. L. B. Hoare, W. C. Rand, G. Pitman, S. Rideal.

#### TABLE ROCK, NIAGARA.

The collection of landscape paintings by the late highly-gifted American artist, Louis Rémy Mignot, a native of South Carolina, has been noticed with critical commendation in this Journal. One of the most striking works among those recently exhibited is the view of the Falls of Niagara at Table Rock, a point which was formerly considered the best on the Canadian side for looking down upon the tremendous cauldron of agitated waters below the mighty cataract. Table Rock, however, broke off from the cliff and fell away some years ago, and there is now a hollow passage leading down to the level of the nether basin, with access to the narrow space behind the waterfall, having the perpendicular wall of rock on the right hand, and the down-rushing flood, in a huge greenish-grey sheet, resembling the side of a vaulted dome of glass, on the visitor's left hand. This is the interior view; the exterior view is shown in Mr. Mignot's picture; and everyone will see that it is one of the finest things in the world. Mr. Anthony Trollope compares it with a diversity of other fine things; the Alps, the Apollo Belvedere, the South American forest, the Campanile at Florence, the Boulevards of Paris, the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, and "the full tide of trade around the Bank of England" in London. It is very likely that the Falls of Niagara ought to suggest the recollection of all these wonderful objects to an accomplished traveller; and one might also be permitted to think of the common sunshine and moonshine, which belong to no place, but which glorify the whole earth. Mr. Mignot's representation of the scene has the advantage of being somewhat more definite, while it conveys to the mind, through the eye, sentiments equally pure and exalted, with no such confusion of images in the labouring fancy.

Dr. John S. Taylor has been appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, at a salary of £800 per annum.

The Wesleyan Methodist Conference will, this year, be held in Halifax-place Chapel, Nottingham, on the 26th inst.

The date of the Social Science Congress to be held in Liverpool in October next has been changed. It will begin on the 10th, ending on the 17th of that month.

The thirty-sixth annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society opened, at Birmingham, on Wednesday. The show-ground, which is about seventy acres in extent, is in close proximity to Aston Hall. As a whole, the exhibition of live stock is considered exceedingly fine. There are some of the choicest specimens of the various kinds and breeds ever brought together. Her Majesty was awarded first and second prizes for two fine heifers, and the Prince of Wales took second prize with his celebrated brown gelding, Coomassie. The horses form an exceptionally good division, both in point of numbers and merit. In class 1 the Earl of Ellesmere took the first prize of £20. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon was awarded the second prize of £10. The show of mares and foals is quite up to the average, Mr. Slatter, of Manchester, being the first-prize taker, and Mr. Cook, of Hull, third in the same class. The cattle are numerous and excellent in all classes. The longhorns are uniformly good. The Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Duke of Buckingham were among the prize-takers.





"TABLE ROCK, NIAGARA." BY THE LATE L. MIGNOT.





"A SHORT CUT." BY J. R. ASHTON.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Henry Lennox has placed his resignation as First Commissioner of Works in the hands of Mr. Disraeli, as a "tribute to public morality" (so, at least, the act is construed by Mr. Trevelyan, M.P.), for the reason that, five or six years ago, when Lord Henry was not First Commissioner, he was unlucky enough to become a director of the Lisbon Tramways Company. Lord Coleridge having judicially said some very hard things concerning the directors of the company aforesaid, the First Commissioner has, with a high-mindedness and delicacy of feeling worthy of all praise, sacrificed himself (I believe that is the proper phrase) on the altar of his country.

It is a very gratifying thing to know that Morality has not "unawares expired," as was insinuated by Mr. Pope, in the "Dunciad." Still, as one of, I hope, a very large section of the community, not caring a Portuguese onion for Portuguese tramways (the company itself might have been more appropriately started in Portugal-street than in Lombard-street), I may venture to remark that I am extremely sorry to hear that Lord Henry's official place knows him no more. He was, with the exception of Mr. Layard, the very best First Commissioner of Works the country has possessed during the last thirty years. The office itself is a most arduous, invidious, and thankless one; for the First Commissioner is not only Upholsterer, Decorator, Plumber, Glazier, Plasterer, and Lamplighter General to the Government departments, but is likewise, to all intents and purposes, Minister of the Fine Arts. Lord Henry Lennox proved himself to be not only a first-rate man of business, indefatigable in hard work, and with the clearest of heads for finance, but a sagacious critic and a valuable referee in matters of art. He was accessible and appreciative, a firm friend to the artists and architects with whom he had to do; and, "public morality" having been vindicated by his resignation, I am sure that public convenience would benefit by his reappointment.

Mr. Ruskin, in a letter to a daily paper, repeats, with greater insistence than before, his postulate that "no water-colour work of value should ever be constantly exposed to light, or even to the air of a crowded metropolis, least of all to gaslight and its fumes." On the other hand, the eminent *aquarelliste* Mr. Collingwood Smith points out, in a letter to Mr. Ruskin, that Turner made an extensive and disastrous use in his pictures of chromates of lead and other pigments which have been discarded from the palette of the modern water-colour painter, and that, moreover, the grey paper on which he so often painted was habitually saturated with indigo, a very fugitive colour. Mr. Collingwood Smith is also of opinion that water-colour drawings, in which the use of chromates of lead and other perilous hues is abjured, need not suffer from exposure to the light. As an example, the artist adduces a drawing by Cornelius de Witt, dated 1669, "chiefly in body colour, which is as firm and strong as when first painted," and yet this has been hung for many years in a bright light. I happen to own a Cornelius de Witt myself, an allegorical sketch for a ceiling, painted not in "body," but in washes of pure water-colour outlined with the pen. It is as sharp and bright now as when I bought it, sixteen years since, at a printseller's in Pantion-street, Leicester-square; but where it had been during the rest of the two centuries of its existence I cannot tell. Oddly enough, while the colours have not faded, the pen-and-ink outlines have grown very faint indeed.

Soho-square is being swept and garnished. New and graceful railings have been substituted for the old heavy palisades; and the garden in the centre has been laid out with gravelled paths and beds of flowers to diversify the grass-plots. These improvements have cost some £1200, which sum has been raised, not from the parish rates, but by means of a subscription among the inhabitants. Admission to the square, however, will continue to be restricted to the "key" principle. The general public are not to have ingress to the verdant expanse, lest the naughty little boys from Seven-dials should run riot among the bushes and commit havoc in the parterres. As for the statue which was wont to decorate the centre of the square, that effigy has been removed into the country, and "now stands in the grounds" (I quote the *Times*) of Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., at Harrow-weald. Why? Did Mr. Goodall buy the statue (which is one of Charles II.); and, if he did purchase it, who had a right to sell it?

Most things connected with Soho-square are mysteries. For a long time the antiquaries could not make up their minds whether the effigy which has been removed to Harrow-weald was a representation of Charles II. or of his hapless son the Duke of Monmouth. Charles it would appear to be, undeniably. No one, again, can tell with exactitude the meaning of the word "Soho." Pennant mentions a tradition that after Monmouth's death the name of the square in which he had dwelt, and which had formerly been known as King-square and Monmouth-square, was changed to "Soho," that having been the watchword of the Duke's adherents at the battle of Sedgemoor. But Peter Cunningham has shown that the adjoining district was called Soho as early as 1632. It is certain that Shadwell, the dramatist, speaks of Soho-square in 1661; and that Evelyn wintered in "the great square, Soho," in 1690. In a map of London dated 1739, which is under my eyes as I write this, the square is called King's-square, and the adjacent Rathbone-place takes the grim name of "Rawbone." Were there any gibbets about here? Finally, I wonder whether this particular district was haply at one period a manor belonging to one of the alien priories which before the Reformation abounded in England. Supposing the mother abbey to have been at Sceaux, in France, we should be able to jump at the etymon of Soho in a moment; and the fact of so many French people settling in the neighbourhood would likewise be accounted for. But "supposings" are not permissible in philology. It is clear, in any case, that the square took its name from the district, and not the district from the square.

It has been suggested lately by "Atlas," in the *World*, that the Metropolitan Board of Works might cover their names with glory by taking steps to prevent the triangular piece of ground at the foot of Northumberland-avenue being built upon. The idea of "Atlas" was that the triangular slip might be converted into a flower garden; but Major-General Alexander has written from the Bridge of Allan, N.B., to point out that the vacant spot would be precisely that on which the Egyptian obelisk, presented as a trophy to the British nation, and which has been prostrate in the sands for ever so many years at Alexandria, might most fitly be placed. The Metropolitan Board of Works have already offered a site on the Thames Embankment for this interesting relic; but General Alexander, who went out to Egypt last year to examine and report on the state of the monolith, thinks that the triangle would be better adapted for its reception than the spot originally proposed. His Highness the Khedive is quite willing that the obelisk should be lifted and transported to England; and Mr. Dixon, C.E., has munificently offered 500 guineas towards the cost of its transportation to our shores.

According to the old French traveller, M. de Monconys, the two Alexandrian obelisks known as "Cleopatra's Needles" (the prostrate one belongs to us) are 58 ft. 6 in. in length and 7 ft. square at the base. They are each hewn out of a single block of granite, and covered on all their sides with hieroglyphics. Those towards the East have yielded to the attrition of Time, and are almost entirely effaced. An obelisk scarcely 59 ft. high is not much to speak of in comparison with the eleven monoliths which adorn the public places of Rome, of which the Obelisk of the Lateran, erected in the pontificate of Sixtus V. in 1588, and which had been stolen from Heliopolis by Alexander the Great, is 105 ft. high. When this mighty monster was originally brought to Rome to deck the Circus Maximus, A.D. 357, a galley with 300 oars sufficed for its transport up the Tiber. Surely, in these days of engineering marvels, the removal of Cleopatra's Needle should be as easy, so to speak, as picking up a telegraph-post thrown over by the wind or setting up a new pillar-post. Besides, Cleopatra's Needle at the foot of Northumberland-avenue would be sure to instil into the breasts of "City men" wending their way eastwards to the Union Club the softest and most soothing sentiments. Gazing on the antique Egyptian monument, they will be sure to think of the Khedive; then, quite as naturally, their thoughts will revert to Egyptian bonds; and then, ah! how happy they will feel. Mem: it was the Turkish Government originally who made us a present of this stone. The hieroglyphics are supposed to be symbolical of unpaid I.O.U.'s of the Ptolemeian period.

Scotland has lost her foremost journalist in the person of Mr. Alexander Russel, for many years editor and part proprietor of the *Scotsman*, who died, a few days since, in the sixty-second year of his age. He had been wielding the journalist's pen for nearly forty years. He was one of the soundest of Scottish Liberals, and, had he commenced his career only ten years sooner, would in all probability have held his own very sturdily against Christopher North and the High Tory *lanzknechts* of *Blackwood*. As it was, Alexander Russel was fated, in after years, to break many a lance with James Hannay, who, as editor of the Conservative *Edinburgh Courier*, delighted in finding joints in the armour of the Liberal *Scotsman*. Mr. Russel had, in the main, the best of the fray. He made no great pretensions to deep scholarship or refinement of literary culture; but he was a ready, vigorous, and practical writer, with the power of saying very trenchant things in very simple language. Out of the journalistic arena Hannay had no more generous admirer than Alexander Russel, who leaves behind him the brightest of names for the ability, the integrity, and the public spirit he never ceased to manifest during his long and useful public life. To his friends that life will seem to have been all too short; for he was a most excellent, amiable, and cheery man, beloved by all who knew him. G. A. S.

## "A SHORT CUT."

Among the least pretentious, but not the least pleasing, of minor works in the Royal Academy Exhibition now about to be closed, was this picture by Mr. Julian Ashton. Its subject is extremely simple, as the reader will see by a glance at our Engraving. A young lady and a young gentleman, in the morning dress of refined English country-house life, are walking across the fields. They have just surmounted a stile, and come upon a wet piece of the trodden footpath, which seems to require that he shall give her a helping hand. From certain tokens and symptoms of a tender mutual regard, it may be fairly supposed that these little necessities or opportunities do not tend to lessen the pleasure of their ramble. The result should be at length to make him put aside the short pipe he is smoking, and treat his mouth, with due consent, to something more delicious than the fumes of tobacco. The figures are natural and graceful; and the artist has rendered, in his painting, some accessories of the scene, as the trees and hedges, with commendable truth of effect.

## ROYAL VISIT TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace fête in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King and Queen of the Hellenes, on Wednesday last, was novel in two respects. Their Royal Highnesses and their Majesties, with the ladies and gentlemen of their suite, appeared to be placed on exhibition, as it were, on a newly-constructed dais in the central transept, where they could be, and were, stared at more than is usually the case, even at such gatherings; and the monotony of the customary concert and display of fireworks was relieved by the hippodramatic performances of Myers's troupe. Conducted by Mr. Thomas Hughes, chairman of the Crystal Palace Company, the Royal party first proceeded to the dais facing the Handel orchestra, and heard the conclusion of the concert. Through palm-decked corridors the illustrious visitors then passed to the Queen's balcony, whence they witnessed Mr. C. Madigan's performance of driving forty in hand over the terrace racecourse, Roman chariot-racing, and several other equestrian feats. The Royal party, returning to the dais, remained on view an hour or so, and seemed to be interested in the hat tricks of the Huliners, the dancing elephants, the docile steeds, and the crowning act of John Cooper in the lions' den. Dinner followed, and was succeeded by the illuminations of the fountains and grounds, the discharge of the usual number of rockets, whose brilliant showers of purple, red, and green stars were much admired; and a portrait, in fire, of the Prince—a capital likeness; and a view of the Parthenon, with a complimentary inscription in Greek to the King. Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses returned, as they went, by road. Upwards of 15,000 persons visited the palace on the occasion; and not a few were sadly inconvenienced by the dilatoriness of the train service between Sydenham and Victoria.

The office of Law Adviser at Dublin Castle, which was vacated by Mr. Falkiner on his promotion to the Recordship of Dublin, has been conferred upon Mr. G. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.

An inspection was made, last Saturday, by the Duke of Cambridge, of the 5th Army Corps training-camp, on Minchinghampton-common, consisting of 5000 militia—comprising the North and South Gloucester, Bucks, Berks, and Oxford.

At the Liverpool Council meeting, on Wednesday, it was agreed to adopt a new water supply on the gravitation principle. The source of supply fixed on was the Hawsewater Lake, and the cost of bringing the supply to Liverpool is estimated at £2,000,000.

The Earl of Northbrook was entertained at a dinner, on Tuesday evening, by the Mayor of Winchester. Viscount Baring, the Bishop of the diocese, and Lord Selborne were amongst the guests.—Mr. Pink, the Mayor of Portsmouth, entertained his Lordship at a dinner on Wednesday evening to welcome him to England. A large and distinguished company was invited to meet his Lordship.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Commons Bill was considered in Committee, yesterday week, and the several clauses, with the exception of clause 33, which was struck out, were agreed to with some amendments. The Merchant Shipping Bill was reported as amended in Committee. Several additional amendments were adopted; after which the Duke of Richmond and Gordon stated, in reply to the Duke of Somerset, that under the existing law a shipper has the right to refuse to receive any goods of a nature calculated to endanger the safety of his vessel. The Public Works Loans Bill was read the second time, and other bills were advanced a stage.

Some conversation took place, last Monday, on the subject of the Declaration of Paris, in the course of which Lord Derby declared that he was not prepared to assent to, still less to ask for, any withdrawal from or alteration of the understanding. Earl Granville said that he heard this statement with great satisfaction. The Wild Fowl Preservation Bill was read the third time; and the Poor Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

The principal business transacted on Tuesday was to receive the report of the amendments to the Commons Bill, and to pass the third reading of the Public Works Loan Bill.

In reply to Lord Granville, on Thursday, Lord Derby stated that the papers relating to Eastern affairs, which were very voluminous, would be ready for distribution the next day. In response to an appeal made by the noble Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Granville reluctantly postponed his notice respecting the Extradition Treaty until Monday. The Commons Bill was read the third time and passed. On the report of amendments to the Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Birmingham, &c.) Bill, which extends, from thirty years to seventy-five and one hundred years, the time for repayment of loans effected by the urban sanitary authority, Lord Redesdale proposed an amendment limiting the term to fifty years, which was opposed by the Lord Chancellor. On a division, however, it was carried by a majority of eighteen, the numbers being—content, 34; non-content, 16.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A morning sitting was again given up, yesterday week, to the consideration of the Education Bill in Committee. Two hours were spent in discussing an amendment proposed by Mr. Clare Read to the eleventh clause, the object of which was to allow the local authority to permit children under six years of age to be employed in certain pressing operations of husbandry, and in the end, the age having been altered to eight years, the proposal was carried by 194 votes to 101. A second division was taken on the proposal that the amendment be added to the bill, and it resulted in a still larger measure of support for the amendment, the numbers being 255 for and 50 against. Mr. Browne moved the omission of the twelfth clause, which provides for the payment by the State of the ordinary school fees in the case of indigent parents not resident in a school board district, but the proposal was negatived by 242 votes to 49, and the clause agreed to. The thirteenth clause was postponed for the introduction of amendments by the Government, and on the fourteenth clause, which provides for the payment by the State of the fees for three years of children who obtained certificates of proficiency in a certain standard, an amendment was inserted on the motion of Lord Sandon giving the department power to vary the standard or to increase the number of attendances. On the motion of Mr. Birley, a further amendment was inserted declaring that the contribution of the State should include the cost of books and other requisites. Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth, who objected to free education except in cases of necessity, moved the rejection of the clause, and this led to an animated discussion; but, in the end, the motion was rejected by 166 votes to 92, and the clause was agreed to. Progress was then reported, and at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended. On resuming, at nine o'clock, Mr. Percy Wyndham rose to move his resolution regarding the Declaration of Paris, but, there being only thirty-seven members present, the House immediately adjourned.

Lord Henry Lennox, First Commissioner of Works, speaking from one of the back benches, on Monday, asked hon. members to give him their indulgence whilst he explained, as far as he was able, the part he had taken as a director of the Lisbon Tramways Company. Lord Henry stated that he joined the board at the instance of the Duc de Saldanha; that he knew nothing of the preliminary contracts or agreements between the contractors and the promoters, or of Mr. Grant's connection with the company; that he received one hundred shares, and returned fifty; that he purchased with his own money three hundred shares, and that, on the whole, he was a large loser by the failure of the undertaking. Under the circumstances he felt it his duty to place his resignation in the hands of the Prime Minister, for he would rather relinquish any official position than lose the esteem of the House. The noble Lord's explanation was received with cheers. In the course of a long reply to Mr. Baxter, Mr. Disraeli read despatches received from Sir H. Elliot, our Ambassador at Constantinople, which stated that great excesses had unquestionably been committed in Bulgaria, as was inevitable from the character of the troops employed, but that the details had been so greatly exaggerated as to deprive them of much of their value. The House then went into Committee on the Education Bill, resuming on clause 15, which was agreed to, as also were clauses 16, 17, 18, and 19. Clause 20 was agreed to, after a division, in which an amendment moved by Mr. Kay-Shuttleworth was rejected by 125 votes against 62. Clause 24 was postponed, and the remaining clauses up to clause 34 were agreed to. Clause 34, which declares that a child in the Act "means a child under the age of fourteen," gave rise to a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Whalley denounced the educational legislation of Lord Sandon as "Algerine." Mr. Rodwell moved to make the age thirteen. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 197 votes against 108, there being much mingling of parties in the two lobbies. Clause 38—the last clause in the bill, was agreed to, and at half-past twelve progress was reported, there remaining the postponed clauses 3, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 24, and fourteen pages of amendments in the shape of new clauses.

The House went into Committee, for the sixth time, on Tuesday, on the Elementary Education Bill, the consideration of which was resumed on the postponed clauses. These disposed of, Lord Sandon moved a new clause authorising the Secretary of State to certify the establishment of day industrial schools. A long debate arose. Mr. Forster objected to the scheme on the ground that, whilst it proposed to endow these schools with a Government grant of a shilling a head per week, it did not provide that such grant should be met by any similar contribution from the locality. The consequence would be that these schools would so grow and multiply till the responsibility of paying for the teaching of children was thrown wholly on the State. Mr. Lowe denounced the scheme as "monstrous," and Lord E. Fitzmaurice said the more he considered the clause the more he disliked it. Lord F. Cavendish proposed an amendment, but did not press it to a division, and the clause was added to the bill. Progress being reported, Lord



Sarden explained in a full House the nature of a clause which he proposed to substitute for clause 13, and the sitting was suspended. On resuming, at nine o'clock, Mr. Callan, immediately on the Speaker taking the chair, called his attention to the members present. On counting it was found that there was not a quorum, and the House adjourned.

Sir Harcourt Johnstone moved, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill, but previous to the discussion the attention of the Speaker was called to the presence of strangers in the House, and he was asked if he could not exclude ladies and children from the galleries. In reply, the right hon. gentleman said that he had not felt at liberty wholly to close the ladies' gallery, but he had desired the doorman to be in attendance to inform all who might present themselves for admission of the nature of the subject to be discussed. As regarded children, he had given orders that no youths should be admitted. Mr. Callan next informed the Speaker that he had espied other strangers in the House—alluding to the reporters—and, the question whether strangers should be ordered to withdraw being put and negatived, the debate proceeded. An amendment to refer the subject to a Select Committee was moved but withdrawn; and another amendment, to reject the bill, proposed instead. On a division the numbers were—For the second reading, 102; against it, 224: majority, 122. The bill was consequently thrown out. Last year the majority against the second reading was 82. The Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act (1869) Amendment Bill was read the second time. The Election of Aldermen (Cumulative Vote) Bill and the Local Government in Towns Bill were withdrawn.

In reply to Lord Hartington, Mr. Disraeli, on Thursday, stated that after the Education Bill was disposed of the Government would proceed with the Prisons Bill, then with the Universities Bills and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill; when these measures were out of their hands, they would probably be able to appoint a day for the consideration of the Indian Budget. On Monday next they proposed to go into Committee of Supply, and to fulfil the pledge they gave the House when they took a vote on account for education. On July 31 they proposed to go again into Committee of Supply, when the vote for Mr. Cave's Mission and the Suez Canal shares will be considered by the House. He could not as yet fix a day for the promised discussion of Turkish affairs or the Extradition Treaty, but he would give due notice of the time for the consideration of both important questions. It was the intention of the Government to withdraw the Valuation Bill, the Highways Bill, the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill, the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and the Patent Law Amendment Bill. In order to facilitate the further progress of Government business, he hoped the House would assent to their securing the remaining Tuesdays and Wednesdays of the Session. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and a few other members expressed objections to the Government monopolising the Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The Elementary Education Bill in Committee once more occupied the attention of the House for the rest of the night.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Goschen has consented to act as representative of the Egyptian bondholders.

The Clothworkers' Company have determined to give the London Hospital £105 a year.

Mr. Prescott G. Hewitt, F.R.S., has been elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons for the ensuing year, in the room of the retiring president, Sir James Paget.

The annual conversation of the Royal Institute of British Architects was held yesterday week, and, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, attracted a large gathering.

Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., D.C.L., has been appointed the representative of the Royal College of Surgeons in the General Medical Council, in the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Richard Quain, F.R.S.

An application from the North Metropolitan Tramways Company for the extension of their system along Moorgate-street and Aldgate High-street was, on Tuesday, rejected by the Commissioners of Sewers by a majority of 27 to 14.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, presiding, on Monday evening, at the opening of a new school in Hindle-street, Shacklewell, stated that the board contemplated the provision of additional school accommodation in the metropolis for 145,000 children.

Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Forsyth, the members for Marylebone, continuing their tour of the vestries, on Tuesday, addressed the representative body of Paddington, chiefly upon the local measures which had come before Parliament during the Session. A vote of thanks to both gentlemen was passed.

The Lord Mayor presided, yesterday week, at the fortieth annual dinner of the Master Boot and Shoe Makers' Provident and Benevolent Institution, held at the Alexandra Palace. Subscriptions were received during the evening amounting to more than £350.

The annual meeting of the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union was held, yesterday week, at Grosvenor House—the Duke of Westminster in the chair. Lord Lynton, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., were amongst the speakers.

The passenger traffic, which has been suspended for several months, in consequence of the alterations being carried out at Stepney station, was resumed on Monday. Great improvements have been made in the platform and station building for the accommodation of the large passenger traffic at this place.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided, on Monday, over the annual conference of metropolitan poor-law guardians, at which papers were read on the expediency of combining under one management the whole of the district and separate schools of London, the use of alcoholic stimulants in workhouses and infirmaries, and the reduction of outdoor relief.

The Lord Chancellor took the principal part in the opening, on Wednesday, of the thirteen cottages forming a portion of the Village Home for Orphan and Destitute Girls at Barking-side, Ilford, Essex. His Lordship, in the course of an address, eulogised the efforts of Dr. Barnardo in connection with the East-End Juvenile Mission.

A meeting of the Maritime League for the Resumption of Naval Rights by Great Britain was held at the Charing-cross Hotel last Saturday. A resolution, moved by Mr. Butler-Johnstone, M.P., and seconded by the Earl of Denbigh, was carried, to the effect that the Council of the League should endeavour to get a greater number of members of Parliament to join the institution, and ought at once to set about organising sub-committees in all the constituencies in England. Another resolution conveyed thanks to Mr. Butler-Johnstone, Mr. Percy Wyndham, and the rest of the gentlemen who, by their presence in the House of Commons on Friday, vindicated the ancient constitutional rights of Parliament to advise the Crown in the matter of Treaty engagements.

The decision of the Local Government Board on the case of Charlotte Hammond has been published, and completely exonerates the guardians of St. George's Union, the conclusion arrived at being that the woman died from a complication of diseases, and not in any sense from starvation caused by inability to procure the necessaries of life.

Next Monday a great fête will take place at the Alexandra Palace in aid of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, which institution consists of 170 separate houses, chapel, &c. An attractive programme will be provided for the entertainment of the visitors, including Mr. J. L. Toole in "Off the Line" and "Ici on Parle Français," a great trotting meeting, a great fireworks display, and illumination of the palace and grounds.

The President of the Royal Society and others had an interview, on Monday, with the Lord President of the Council respecting the establishment of a proposed permanent science museum. A memorial setting forth the advantages which might be expected to accrue from such an institution was presented. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon promised to consult his colleagues on the subject.

The annual tea to the watercress-sellers and flower-girls in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell was given, on Wednesday evening, in one of the galleries of the Agricultural Hall. About 1000 women sat down to a substantial meal. As usual, the tea was followed by a public meeting, presided over by the Earl of Shaftesbury, at which the objects of the mission were explained and speeches were made on its behalf.

The Upsala Choir, consisting of members of the celebrated Swedish University Choral Society, who took the first prize at the Great International Singing Competition in Paris, 1867, will give a morning concert, at the St. James's Hall, on Wednesday next, with the assistance of Madame Christine Nilsson, Sir Julius Benedict, and other eminent artists. The concert is under the patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week of July) was 77,233, of whom 33,603 were in workhouses and 43,630, received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 6061, 15,358, and 21,861 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 493, of whom 319 were men, 140 women, and 34 children.

The Balfie Memorial Festival, the proceeds of which are to form a Balfie Scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, will take place on Saturday afternoon next, the 29th inst., at the Alexandra Palace; and the programme comprises a concert in the central hall with Mesdames Nilsson, Marie Roze, Enriquez, and Rose Hersee; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Vernon Rigby, and Maybrick, as the principal vocalists, and Sir Michael Costa as conductor. Balfie's "Bohemian Girl" will be performed in the theatre in the evening.

The mean temperature was below the average on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; but, with these exceptions, a considerable excess prevailed on each of the first fifteen days of July. The mean on Friday and Saturday was 72.0 deg. and 74.8 deg. respectively. The thermometer in the shade on Saturday rose to 93.0 deg. at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and in the sun to 147.2 deg.; the mean temperature of the day exceeded the average for the corresponding day in sixty years by 12.1 deg., and the air was unusually dry.

The third and last summer show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables for the year was held, on Tuesday and Wednesday, in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, South Kensington. The flowers, exhibited in the large tent, included some splendid single and double pelargoniums from the society's gardens at Chiswick, some very handsome lilies, ferns, fuchsias, heaths, and foliage plants, and a fine show of cut roses, picotees, carnations, &c. The band of the Royal Engineers was in attendance.

The Duke of Westminster, addressing the supporters of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, mentioned that there were sixty pupils in the school, but that they required £10,000 to complete and furnish the necessary buildings. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., supported his Grace's appeal for contributions. Mr. F. J. Campbell, the principal of the college, said the school had turned out twelve pupils in the past year. Mr. Henry Gardner, already a munificent donor to the institution, has given another sum of £1000.

Lord Harrowby presided on Thursday over the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Reference was made by most of the speakers to the Vivisection Bill now before Parliament, and a general hope was expressed that no further concessions would be made to the powerful influence arrayed against the measure. A vote of thanks to the Government for their Vivisection Bill was adopted. Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes, 600 or 700 in number, given by the society for essays written by pupil teachers and scholars in the metropolitan schools.

Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., presided last Saturday over the annual meeting of the Cobden Club. In moving the adoption of the report, the hon. member pointed out that the committee had opened up a new and, he hoped, useful means of promoting the objects of the club—viz., the encouragement of the study of political economy by prizes. Not only had Cobden prizes been offered to and accepted by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but the committee had awarded book-prizes in about twenty of the principal towns. These were competed for by men of all classes, as well as by ladies, in connection with courses of lectures by Cambridge teachers.

A special general meeting of the Reform Club was held, on Monday, to consider a proposal to abolish the political committee. The meeting was called in accordance with a requisition signed by eighty-six members. A resolution abolishing the political committee was moved by Mr. Elliot, but was opposed by Mr. John Bright, who pointed out that the club was essentially a political institution, and urged that if there was any substantial objection to the constitution of the present committees of the club the proper time to amend it would be at the next general meeting. Ultimately the previous question, which had been moved by Mr. Ernest Noel, was adopted by a large majority.

A monastery, which has been erected at Highgate for the Passionist Fathers (of whom the late head was the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, Father Ignatius), was solemnly blessed and opened on Sunday, the sermon at high mass being preached by Monsignor Patterson and that in the evening by Cardinal Manning. In the middle of the day the Passionist Fathers entertained a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy and laity at a déjeuner, which was laid in their school-room. The new building, which is a solid and substantial villa on a large scale in the Italian style, adjoins what has been hitherto their residence on the East Hill, overlooking Holloway and Islington. It consists of cells for about forty monks, with a library, refectory, infirmary, community-room, and the usual domestic offices. The architect is Mr. F. W. Tasker, of Farnival's Inn.

The annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the Asylum for Fatherless Children, which was founded by the late Dr. Andrew Reed in 1814, was held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, under the presidency of Mr. H. Harvey, the sub-treasurer of the institution. The asylum is capable of accommodating 300 inmates, and it now shelters 276. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, earnestly pleaded the cause of the children. The Rev. F. W. Aveling, D.D., read the thirty-second annual report, which showed that the children all enjoyed good health. The ordinary engagements of the institution had gone on uninterruptedly through the whole year, and there had been no lack of success in the vigorous pursuit of school occupations.

Mr. Gladstone, in distributing the prizes to the students of the London Hospital Medical College, delivered a long address on the position of the medical profession. The right hon. gentleman observed that at the present time the profession had reached a position of immense importance, because, although all their efforts and attainments were limited within what was possible to beings of imperfect faculties, yet the world was well aware that human abilities of the highest character were addressed in ample quantity to the business of this profession with all the zeal and judgment that human capacity could devote to any of the pursuits of life. He was impressed with the belief that as the organisation of society and the structure of life had in modern times become far more complex than before, so the process of evolution would be continued, and from generation to generation life would, in all probability, become still more complex; its griefs and its enjoyments would be still more multiplied, and the power and control of man over luxuries and pleasures would be increased. Man's subservience to luxuries and pleasures would increase, and bring with it attendant difficulties. In proportion as man's enjoyment increased so would his sufferings and the necessity for help to relieve those sufferings.

There were 2311 births and 1475 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase in population, the births exceeded by 39, whereas the deaths were 8 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 17.6 and 19.8 per 1000, further rose last week to 22.1. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 42 from whooping-cough, 12 from different forms of fever, and 249 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 373 deaths were referred, against 160 and 245 in the two preceding weeks. These 373 deaths were 5 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years, and were equal to an annual rate of 5.6 per 1000. The fatal cases of diarrhoea showed a marked excess, while those of measles, scarlet fever, and fever were considerably below the corrected average. Only 2 deaths from smallpox were registered, being 11 less than those in the previous week. The 12 deaths referred to fever were 26 below the corrected weekly average; 1 was certified as typhus, 10 as enteric or typhoid, and 1 as simple continued fever. One death resulted from sunstroke, and five were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The ninth annual show of home-grown window plants among the parishioners of St. Phillip's, Clerkenwell, was held, on Monday and Tuesday, in the commodious new school-rooms, King's-cross-road. Taken as a whole, the exhibition did great credit to the assiduous care and attention necessarily bestowed by the growers of healthy plants in a densely-crowded district like Clerkenwell. All the favourite varieties of hardy window plants were well represented—pelargoniums, musks, and creeping jennies being in the ascendancy. The total number of exhibitors was 160, the entries comprising probably nearly 500 separate plants. One of these was said to be fourteen years old. The prizes, about forty in number, consisting of articles of domestic utility, were distributed on Wednesday evening by the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham. In a lower room was also held an industrial exhibition of needlework, models, &c. As on former occasions, Mr. G. Abraham acted as treasurer. Mr. Clutterbuck, the worthy Vicar, takes a deep interest in these flower shows.—The fourth annual show of flowers grown by the Jews and Christians of Whitechapel was held on Tuesday. The courts and alleys of the neighbourhood are some of the closest in the metropolis. Mr. F. D. Mocatta distributed the prizes, and the Rev. S. A. Barnett, the Vicar of the parish, said it was a great pleasure to him to see Jews and Gentiles together in his school-room, and to feel himself a fellow-worker with such men as Mr. Mocatta in the fight against ugliness and evil.

## YACHTING.

On Saturday last the annual regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club was begun at Bangor, Belfast Lough. Six yachts started for the Bangor Challenge Cup, including the Cuckoo, the holder of the cup; the race was won by the Neva. The Britannia and the Quickstep won the races for yachts not exceeding forty tons and twenty tons respectively. In the race for £500, on Monday, the first prize of £250 was won by the Neptune, yawl; the second of £150, by the Olga, schooner; and the third, of £100, by the Cuckoo, cutter. Corisande came in first of yawls, but was beaten by the Neptune with time allowance. The 20-ton race was won by the Butterfly, Shulah being second.

In the handicap match of the Royal London Yacht Club from Ramsgate to Boulogne, on Monday, the race ended by the Snowflake winning, the Belladonna being second. The first prize was a sum of £25, presented by Mr. W. H. Trego; and the second £10, presented by Mr. E. S. Bulmer.

Last Saturday the Prince of Wales's Yacht Club gave a prize for a race from Gravesend to Margate, when the Dudu proved the winner.

The first congress of the federation of the Belgian scientific societies was opened at Brussels, on Tuesday, in the academic hall of the University.

Nearly three thousand volunteers of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, encamped on Wednesday night in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft, and on Thursday took part in a sham fight and review.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Sir Richard Airey, Major-General Lysons, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Lord Eustace Cecil, Sir Henry Havelock, and several others, arrived at Aldershot on Wednesday morning, and inspected Sir Thomas Steele's division on the Queen's Birthday parade. Great interest was attached to the review, in consequence of the large number of army reserve men who were present, whose general appearance gave great satisfaction to the Commander-in-Chief and the military critics on the ground, including a number of foreign officers. The Duke was loud in his praise of them, and on the conclusion of the proceedings called all the mounted officers around him and expressed his entire satisfaction at the manner in which everything had been conducted.





1. Woman of Vichnitza.  
9. Pedlar of Rosaries and Crosses.

2 and 3. Women of Topchideré.  
10. Man of Krupa.

4 and 5. Servian Ladies.  
11. Turkish Dulcimer-player.

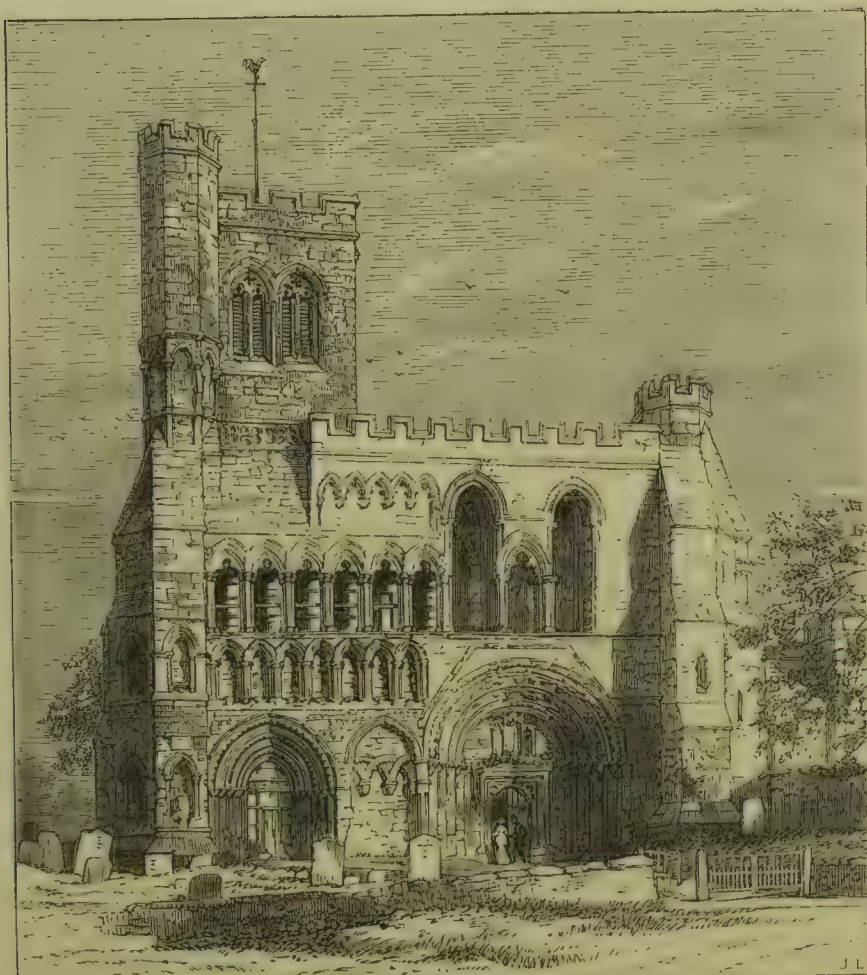
6 and 7. Women of Kragojevatz.  
12. Market-man with Scales.

8. Semendria Grapesellers.  
13. Servian Peasant.





THE WAR IN THE EAST: DEPARTURE OF TURKISH REFUGES BY THE ADRIANOPLE RAILWAY.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE PRIORY CHURCH, DUNSTABLE.



RUINS OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY CHURCH, NUNEATON.



## DUNSTABLE PRIORY CHURCH.

A fancy bazaar, under the presidency of Countess Brownlow, will be opened next Tuesday at Dunstable, in aid of the fund to restore the ancient Priory Church. We give an illustration of that building, which has both historical interest and architectural beauty. It was founded by King Henry I., and contains specimens of each period of ecclesiastical architecture from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries. The nave is entirely Norman, its pillars and the south aisle, with the groined roof, exhibiting a perfect example of that style. The north aisle, now almost in ruins, is of good Perpendicular work, having a roof of the same character. The west end of the interior presents a curious arrangement of arches and columns, forming a stone gallery of the beautiful Early Pointed period. The two doorways, one of Norman and the other of Early Pointed architecture, with the open gallery and panel-work of the latter period, display some of the greatest excellencies of their several epochs. They constitute another proof of the skill and taste of mediæval architects. The east end is merely a wall of plain masonry, and was no doubt built to inclose that part of the church when the curtailment of the edifice took place. A partial restoration was successfully effected by Mr. Somers Clarke.

It is said that Henry VIII. proposed to carry out Henry I.'s intention of forming a diocese, with Dunstable Priory Church for its Cathedral, and that he actually nominated its first bishop. But this idea being abandoned, a great part of the building was pulled down, and the rest remained as the parish church. The site of the town of Dunstable is where the two Roman roads, called Watling-street and Icknield-street, form a junction. Henry I. here founded a priory of Black Canons, named from St. Peter; he also built a Royal palace. The ancient journal of the Priory, written in Latin, and called the "Dunstable Chronicles," is preserved amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum. In 1201 King John granted to the Priory the Royal palace and garden; in 1247 Henry III. visited the Priory at Dunstable, accompanied by his Queen, Prince Edward, and Princess Margaret. In 1275 Edward I. again visited Dunstable; and in 1290, the corpse of his Queen, Eleanor, rested one night at the Priory. To commemorate this, a beautiful cross was erected in the market-place, but it was destroyed by the Puritans in the time of Charles I. In 1341 a grand tournament was held at Dunstable, at which Edward III., his Queen, and a large company of nobles were present. In 1533 the divorce of Katherine of Aragon was pronounced by Archbishop Cramer in Dunstable Church. This is referred to by Shakespeare in the fourth act of "Henry VIII." In 1572 Queen Elizabeth passed through Dunstable in great state. This appears to have been the last visit of Royalty to Dunstable until 1841, when her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, with the Prince Consort, halted at the Sugar Loaf Hotel, on her journey to Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Bedford.

We may remark that the restoration of Dunstable Priory has already extended over five-and-twenty years. It cannot be completed until a further sum of £8000 be raised. The bazaar will be open during two days. The Coldstream Guards band has been engaged; and the Great Northern Railway Company will attach saloon carriages to the train leaving King's-cross at 11.45, and reaching Dunstable in an hour and a half.

## ST. MARY'S ABBEY, NUNEATON.

This old Abbey was founded by an Earl of Leicester in King Stephen's time; Amice, his Countess, became one of the nuns, and was buried there. Judging from portions of the existing ruins, the foundation of the Abbey appears to date about the year 1150. It was occupied by Benedictine nuns of the order of Fontevault, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The Abbey was rebuilt in the reign of Henry III., who gave oak out of the Kenilworth woods.

A new district church is now to be built at Nuneaton, by the aid of a bequest of £400 for the building and £2500 for the endowment, left by the late Mr. Thomas Bottrill, who died in June, 1869. The town has 4547 inhabitants, and the parish church does not afford sufficient accommodation. The committee of subscribers to the erection of the new district church have got a site, generously presented by Mr. James Tomkinson, an acre and a half of land upon which formerly stood the church of St. Mary's Abbey. The ancient foundations and some of the pillars are still extant. This circumstance has very properly been allowed to influence the design for the proposed new church, of which Mr. Clapton Rolfe, of Reading, is the architect. It will, in fact, be a restoration of the nave of the old church, and can at any time hereafter be extended to the rebuilding of the whole. With a view to keep up the historic interest connected with the old building, it is proposed to build the north and south transepts in the Late Romanesque or Norman style, which was in vogue in Stephen's time, when the Abbey was commenced, and the choir in the pure style of Early Gothic practised in Henry III.'s time, when the Abbey was partially rebuilt. The nave has been designed in the transitional style from Romanesque to Gothic, as was practised in England in the time of Henry II. Some features in the existing ruins also suggest this treatment of design as the proper course to pursue. The base of the four pillars which supported the tower has been laid bare, and

shows them to be of handsome structure and in a fine state of preservation.

The first stone of the new building was laid on April 26 this year, with Masonic forms and ceremonies, by Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire and Provincial Grand Master. A bazaar was held last week in aid of the building fund, and there was also a good loan exhibition of pictures, and a flower show. Our illustration is a view of the ruins of the old Abbey.

## THE DEATH OF MR. BRAVO.

The renewed inquest as to the death of the late Mr. Bravo at Balham, yesterday week, elicited a great number of interesting details from Sir William Gull as to the state of mind of the patient immediately before death, and from Professor Redwood as to the action of antimonial poisons, the result of his analysis of the stomach of the deceased, and other matters submitted to chemical tests. Sir William Gull said that on April 20 he received a message signed "Florence Bravo" to attend the deceased, and went to The Priory in consequence. When in the sick room he found Mr. Bravo pulseless, but quite mentally coherent. After a short examination, witness said, "This is not disease; you are poisoned; pray tell us how you came by it." The deceased replied, "I took it myself." To the question, "What did you take?" Mr. Bravo replied, "Laudanum." Sir William said, "You have taken more than laudanum." He urged the deceased as solemnly as he could to state what it was, in order to assist in finding an antidote, but checked himself, and said, "That would not be quite fair, as I fear no antidote will do you any good;" and added, "It is not for me to press a dying man." The deceased repeated, "I took it myself." Subsequently the deceased sent for witness, and asked if Sir William thought he (the deceased) was dying. The reply given was, "I could not doubt it." The deceased said to witness, "I took it myself; before God, I only took laudanum." Mr. Redwood found traces of antimony in Mr. Bravo's body in such quantity as led him to the belief that the death was caused by antimonial poisoning.

Monday, when the examination was resumed, was entirely taken up with the evidence of Frederick Henry Wing Rowe, who had been butler to Mrs. Ricardo before her second marriage, and occupied a similar position in the house of the deceased. He described minutely the incidents of the last few days of Mr. Bravo's life, and spoke of the terms upon which the principal members of the household lived. He was also questioned respecting a fire which was discovered in the wall at the back of the morning-room on May 2, shortly after Mr. Bravo's funeral.

The principal witness, on Tuesday, was Mary Ann Keeber, who had been in the service of Mrs. Bravo as housemaid two years and three months prior to April last. Extending over such a time, her evidence dealt with much that had passed before Mrs. Bravo's second marriage; and letters from that lady to the deceased, written six weeks before the union, were introduced, in which reference was made to her acquaintance with another person, whose name has often been mentioned in the course of this inquiry. Mr. Charles Willis, the proprietor of the Bedford Hotel, where the inquest is being held, was also examined as to a conversation he had had with the butler, Rowe, in regard to Mrs. Cox.

Previously to the resumption or the inquest on Wednesday, the Coroner and jury paid a visit to The Priory, where the deceased had resided. On returning to the court the evidence of Mary Ann Keeber, the housemaid, was brought to a close, and the testimony of Charles Paton, the coachman at The Priory; Edward Smith, footman; and George Younger, groom, was taken.

The first witness examined on Thursday was Amelia Bushell, lady's maid to Mrs. Bravo, sen. She was with deceased at the time of his death. He was frequently sick in her presence; he did not in any way account for his illness, nor had she the slightest suspicion that poison had been given to him. Miss Annie Maria Bol, cousin to the deceased, confirmed the statements already made as to what happened and was said at the Priory during Mr. Bravo's fatal illness. George Griffiths (coachman), who was the next witness, stated that he was in the service of Mrs. Ricardo from May, 1875, until January, 1876. He was in the habit of giving the horses tartar emetic, which he purchased at chemists' in Streatham and Balham. When he was first in Mrs. Ricardo's service, from May, 1875, to January, 1876, he used tartar emetic as a lotion for the horse's sore shoulders. Mrs. Ricardo dismissed him a month before her marriage with Mr. Bravo, at Mr. Bravo's request. He had driven them together in the landau before their marriage. About four weeks previously witness had driven Dr. Gully and Mrs. Bravo in the same landau. Dr. Gully was sometimes taken up on the road and sometimes at his own house, and was put down where he wanted to stop. He believed that Dr. Gully had retired from the medical profession. He used to call Mrs. Ricardo "Florry." Dr. Gully kept a water-cure establishment at Great Malvern, and Mrs. and Captain Ricardo were his patients. The following register of poison sold, which was kept in pursuance of the Act of Parliament by Mr. Clark, of Great Malvern, was produced:—"June 11, 1869.—Name of purchaser, Dr. Gully. Name and quantity of poison sold, two ounces emetic tartar. Purpose for which it is required, horse medicine. Signature of purchaser, George Griffiths. Signature of person introducing purchaser, R. Bridges."

## BANQUET TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, the Archbishops and Bishops, and a numerous and distinguished company, numbering more than 300 guests.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given, Lord Selborne, in responding for the House of Lords, said that there was something very plausible and very attractive to many in the idea of the liberation of the Church from State control. The real truth was that we lived in a world in which we could not separate things spiritual from things temporal, and in which no possible organic representation of the institutions and form of religion can be concerned which do not trench on the province of civil government. Both, therefore, on account of the great principles for the sake of which the Church existed, and also for the State, he thought it of the utmost importance that those principles should be reconciled together (Applause).

Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., acknowledged the health of "The House of Commons."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose name was coupled with the toast of the evening, in the course of a long speech, said in old times certainly there was more uniformity, because also there was more dullness. Times were changed; and, as Bishops, he hoped they would not be led away by a too rigid idea of the discipline to be enforced. He was not disposed to quarrel too much even with those clerical eccentricities which gave them so much trouble. Living in a free country, and in the days of freedom, there was no more difficult duty than to unite tolerance for some-what eccentric opinions with a strong determination to maintain essentially the truth (Applause). His Grace spoke at some length on the antiquity of the Church of England, observing that he had the honour to be the ninety-second Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The American Minister," which the Hon. Edward Pierrepont acknowledged in a humorous speech, observing that he was called upon to speak more frequently in London than he was in Washington, and that he found that they had the disagreeable habit of putting into the newspapers all the preposterous things one said after dinner (Laughter). He came from a country where the State was divorced from the Church, but he did not come from a country where the influence of religion was divorced from the State (Hear, hear). Before entering that room a Lord Bishop asked him if he thought that England had reached her culminating point. He had not time to reply before dinner was announced (Laughter). He would reply that the influence of England would depend, as her past glories had, on her continuing to ask for the guidance of a Higher Power. If the same religious element exist as in past years, then England has not reached her culmination (Hear, hear). And that she did still retain those sentiments in her deepest heart, they on the other side of the Atlantic had an opportunity of knowing and observing within the last few years, when they saw this rich, proud, arrogant nation bowed down to the dust before the Almighty, asking Him to raise almost from death one of her Princes (Applause).

Other toasts followed.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of the oyster fisheries has been issued. The Committee find that the supply of oysters has been steadily decreasing for some years, and that the principal cause of diminution is the continual and constantly-growing practice of over-dredging. They therefore recommend that a close time should be instituted from May 1 to Sept. 1. With regard to deep-sea fisheries, they think the present close time sufficient, and recommend that only oysters 2½ in. to 3 in. in diameter should be allowed to be sold. For selling oysters during the close time they recommend that a penalty should be inflicted.

Lord Derby received, yesterday week, two deputations, who laid before him their views on the Eastern Question. The more important one, which was introduced by Mr. Bright, presented a memorial expressing an earnest hope that the Government would observe a policy of strict neutrality, except when it might be able to interpose its friendly offices to mitigate the horrors and to hasten the close of the conflict now raging. The Foreign Secretary said that that feeling was absolutely and entirely his, but added that an absolute declaration of non-intervention on all occasions was a proclamation of international apathy. He accepted full responsibility for sending the fleet to Besika Bay, but pointed out that the initiative was taken from Constantinople, and that England acted in concert with the other Great Powers. A general European war was a possibility so remote that he did not consider it worth while to speculate on it. The noble Earl added that, twenty years ago, England undertook to guarantee Turkey from murder, but not against suicide or natural death.—The other deputation was from the Christian Protection League, who asked that the Christians of European Turkey might be permitted to carve out their future destiny without any external interference. Lord Derby, however, expressed his dissent from many of the arguments presented to him, and explained what was meant by preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. As to the alleged inhumanity in Bulgaria, the noble Earl stated that he had received a despatch from Sir H. Elliot, who admitted that many atrocities had been committed.

## ELECTIONS.

The nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the representation of Mid-Cheshire, caused by the death of Colonel Leigh, M.P., took place on Monday morning at Knutsford. The only gentleman proposed was Captain Piers Egerton Warburton, of Arley Hall, Northwich, and he was declared duly elected.

Captain O'Beirne, the Liberal and Home Rule candidate for Leitrim, has been returned for that county by 1276 votes; Mr. Tottenham, the Conservative, having polled 885, and Mr. M'Gowan, the tenant-farmer candidate, 7. As Major Ormsby-Gore, the late member, now Lord Harlech, was a Conservative, this result is the loss of a seat to the Ministerialists.

Sir Wyndham Knatchbull has found it necessary to retire from the representation of East Kent on account of ill-health, and a new writ has been moved for.

## NATIONAL COMPETITION DRAWINGS.

An exhibition of national competition drawings sent in from the 138 schools of art in the country connected with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, was opened on Thursday. The examiners had sent in to them 257,926 drawings in chalk or monochrome, and out of this enormous number 1200 were selected as fit for competition. Every sketch or drawing made, however imperfect, has to be sent up to the examiners, only in a vast majority of cases to be rejected as a matter of course. Of the 1200 selected, over 1000 are framed, and many of these show a very high order of merit. The awards consist of ten gold, thirty silver, and sixty bronze medals, and books.

The gold medal for drawing from the antique was awarded to Miss Marie Prevost, eighteen, of Lambeth School. Another gold medal for the antique class was awarded to Mr. T. Goodall, also a student at the Lambeth School. Gold medal for drawing from the life to Mr. S. W. Fisher, of Lambeth School. Mr. C. E. Goodfellow, of Westminster School (Hyde-place), won the gold medal for a design for iron gates. Mr. R. P. Green, of the same school, received a gold medal for a design for tiles. Mr. L. H. Habershon, of Sheffield, a gold medal for a group in oils. Miss Irwin, of the Dublin Society, a gold medal for a design for muslins. Mr. W. Logsdail, of Lincoln, gold medal for a group in water colours. Mr. R. Needham, of Sheffield, gold medal for a design for muslin. Mr. H. Seagrave, Nottingham, gold medal for a design for lace. Miss Marie Prevost will take the Princess of Wales's scholarship, of £25; and Miss Habershon takes the same scholarship of £11.

The exhibition, which is held in the new court of the South Kensington Museum, will remain open for three months.

## NEEDLEWORK IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

A conference of head mistresses of metropolitan board schools was held, on Wednesday evening, in the Harp-alley School, Farringdon-street, with a view to the introduction of a scheme of prize needlework into the establishments over which they preside. Miss Chessar, who was in the chair, opened the proceedings by stating that she heard that the opinion of a large number of teachers was favourable to the plan which they were met to discuss. She was very glad, as she supposed most of them were, to find that needlework was to be reckoned as an "extra" subject, and that in that way special encouragement was to be given to it by the Committee of Council on Education. A series of resolutions embodying the views of the promoters of the scheme was then proposed by several of the ladies present. It was arranged that a society should be formed with the title of "The London Schools Association for the Improvement of Elementary Needlework;" that an annual exhibition of needlework be held, and that funds be raised to meet the necessary expenses. The details in relation to the plan having been fully discussed, it was also arranged that Baroness Burdett-Coutts should be asked to act as president, with Ladies Lawrence, Reed, Sandford, and Miss Chessar as vice-presidents of the new society.

The Birmingham Post says the ignorance of some people as to the faith of Islam was illustrated in a most ludicrous manner at the Liverpool Police Court on Tuesday. A man was being sworn on the Koran, and the crier of the court, in concluding the administration of the oath, said, in a most solemn manner, "So help you, Koran!" As may be imagined, the greatest merriment was created, and the crier afterwards explained that he thought Koran was the Mohammedan name for God.

Thomas Snelling, a cripple who drags himself on his hands and knees, and whose success as a beggar was stated to be so great as to enable him to support his wife and six children, and, further to hire a horse and trap on Sundays to take them out, was yesterday week sentenced, at Marlborough-street, to a month's hard labour for mendicancy. While the gaoler was conveying him to the cells, he pulled out of his pocket two or three handfuls of silver and copper, and gave them to his wife, saying, "Take care of that."

A project is on foot to present Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall with some suitable testimonial in recognition of his great labours and services in the establishment and foundation of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, located at Ventnor. The completion of the hospital after ten years of strenuous exertion is considered to afford a fitting occasion for presenting Dr. Hassall with some acknowledgment of his services.



## BAKER and CRISP'S.

**KEATING'S INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.**—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all insects are destroyed by this Powder, which is quite harmless to domestic animals.—Sold in tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d., by The Keating, St. Paul's-churchyard, London, and all Chemists.



## NEW MUSIC.

**NEW CANTATA.**  
**THE JACKDAW OF RHEIMS.**—Words from the "Ingoldsby Legends." Music by GEORGE FOX. Performed for the first time on Thursday evening, June 23, at St. George's Hall, with enormous success. Price 2s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**TRIAL BY JURY.** Dramatic Cantata. Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Performed with immense success at the Opera Comique. Complete for Voice and Piano-forte. 2s. 6d. net. **TRIAL BY JURY.** CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**AMY COMPTON'S NEW SONG.**  
**MORNING AND EVENING.** Words by Louisa Gray. 4s. In D and F. AT CLOSE OF DAY. Words by Cummins O'Brien. 4s. Postage-free for half price. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**MOLLOY'S NEW SONGS.**  
**THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL.** (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 2). Words by F. E. Weatherly. Postage-free, 2s. net.  
**LOVE IS BOLD.** Words by W. S. Gilbert. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Postage-free, 2s. net.  
**THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER** (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 1). Words by F. E. Weatherly. Postage-free, 2s. net.  
**FADED FLOWERS.** Words by Tom Hood. Postage-free, 2s. net.  
**GRADLE SONG.** Words by Tennyson. Postage-free, 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**LEFT ON THE QUAY.** New Song. Composed by HENRY PARKER and sung by Mr. Thurliey Beale with the greatest success. Price 2s. net, post-free. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE WALTZ OF THE SEASON.**  
**D'ALBERT'S SWEETHEARTS WALTZ.** on Arthur Sullivan's popular song. Played daily at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster. Price, post-free, 2s. net. Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**SWEETHEARTS.** Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ballad and other Concerts. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**KUHE'S SWEETHEARTS.**—ARTHUR Sullivan's popular Song arranged for the Piano-forte. Price 1s. 3d. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**NEW SONGS by ARTHUR SULLIVAN.**  
**THE JUDGE'S SONG.** from "Trial by Jury." Sung by Mr. Fred Sullivan. With Portrait. 4s.  
**TENDER AND TRUE.** Sung by Edith Wynne. 4s.  
**THE DISTANT SHORE.** 4s.  
**THOU ART WEARY.** 4s.  
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## THE WAR IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artists in Turkey and Servia furnish a number of Illustrations of the outbreak of the war. On the one side, there is the departure of some Turkish redif or militia troops from Constantinople, by the Adrianople line of railway, on their way to Upper Bulgaria and the Servian frontier. Another sketch by our Special Artist at Constantinople is that of the riotous and tumultuous fight in the streets between the Christian populace and a party of Turkish "zaptiehs"—that is to say, armed police—in the quarter of Tophané, adjacent to Galata. The lower classes of both races and religions in the capital city have been in a very excited state during the last few weeks, continually provoked by fresh rumours of insurrection, foreign interference, and wars of conquest or deliverance. On the 26th ult. there was a quarrel between a Turkish "hamal" or porter, and an Armenian, which occasioned the interference of the police. They took the Armenian into custody, but left the Mussulman free. This did not seem fair to the bystanders, whose exclamations called together a mob of people; and, as the zaptiehs persisted in their mode of dealing with the case, there was a forcible rescue, leading to a grand street battle. The Turkish women in the neighbouring houses took part in the fight by throwing stones from the windows, one of which missiles killed a Greek priest, and three other persons were killed before the fray was stopped by the arrival of a troop of soldiers. In our Artist's sketch of this affair the Tophané mosque is shown to the right hand; a building on the left hand is part of the Arsenal. The other sketch is one of the scene at the railway station, with soldiers of the Redif taking leave of their friends and getting into the train. They were to join the Turkish camp at Nish or at Widdin.

From the opposite side we have a view of Belgrade, the capital of Servia, taken from Semlin, across the Danube; and one of Fort Elizabeth, an Austrian fortress on the bank of that river, near Orsova, where the frontiers of Servia and Roumania meet those of the Banat. The sale of arms by Jewish traders, in the market-place and streets of Belgrade, is the subject of one of M. Yriarte's sketches. A Servian patriotic volunteer is handling the musket or rifle, which two Jews are recommending to his choice. One of the Jews is a venerable old fellow, with goggle spectacles and big white beard, attired in the cap and loose robe of his national costume. A drummer of the regular Servian army, whose uniform resembles that of the French infantry, stands by to assist the purchaser with his advice. The man on the left hand, flourishing his arm while he declaims some phrase of auctioneering eloquence, is the town crier of Belgrade. He is, in fact, employed as an auctioneer in the public market sales. To the right hand is the stall of a woman selling bread and pork and other popular viands. Another Illustration is the figure of one of the Servian frontier guard, in the attire usually worn by that corps. With reference, however, to the equipment of the militia lately sent out from Belgrade, we may here quote the following description from a correspondent's recent letter, speaking of his visit to their camp at Topchideré, just before they started:—"The men, when not exercising in companies, were either lying down or standing about in little groups. All of them—almost without exception between the age of forty and fifty—wore the dress of the Servian peasants—a short jacket of grey linen or coarse brown cloth, wide trousers reaching to the knee, looking like a sack behind, some thick coloured material bound round the leg from the knee downwards, and their feet enveloped in all sorts of rags, thrust into sandals made of reddish brown untanned leather, and bound by straps—a very practical covering for the feet, but often of huge dimensions. A leathern girdle, or red shawl of great length, is worn round the waist. Many have revolvers stuck in the girdle, from which a number of straps hang down, and to these are attached knives, tinder for striking a light, and other articles considered indispensable by the Servians. Instead of a knapsack, they have only the ordinary thick woollen sacks, so often to be seen hanging on the backs of the horses; these had been well filled by the wives of the men with bread, mutton, cheese, and plenty of onions and leeks, the latter a choice delicacy among the Servians. Every man had the national drinking vessel hanging at his side—a gourd hollowed out in the shape of two cylinders united by a ball. The gourd bears a great deal of knocking about, is light, and keeps the fluid it contains fresh. A few of the men were in European dress, except that sandals were worn instead of boots, and there were also Roumanians and Zingaris in long shirts of coarse linen, worn outside the trousers, and Bulgarians (Roumanians and Bulgarians come from East Servia) in thick woollen coats, which years ago had been white. The gipsies were very numerous, all in the Servian dress, but easily to be recognised by their dark skins, and the dozens of gold rings on their fingers. The State supplies each of the militiamen with a new grey military cloak of Austrian cut, manufactured in that country; a blue cap, also copied from the Austrians; an ammunition pouch, and another little one for percussion-caps, both attached to a black strap round the waist; and an old Russian musket, with a three-edged bayonet. The officers are likewise peasants, and wear linen jackets and trousers, and sandals, like the soldiers, being only distinguished from their men by a long sword trailing on the ground, instead of a musket. Most of the men were without cloak or even jacket, and with their legs bare. Their provision-bags served them as pillows. Some had improvised tents by sticking the hoops of casks in the ground and spreading a covering over them. Their arms were piled, or more frequently lay on the grass, wherever their owners chose to place them. About the middle of the camp a large wooden table was placed, and round it sat a few militiamen who could read. Close to them lay a mountain of boxes from a Vienna firm, filled with percussion-caps, and about a dozen little cooking apparatuses, also from a Vienna manufactory. Each company had besides a few large cauldrons. At the extreme left were the artillery, ten old Russian guns. The weak division of cavalry does not seem intended for offensive operations. Between the camps of the infantry and cavalry was a line of vehicles, most of them suttlers' waggons."

The portrait of Prince Milan Obrenovitch, the ruler of Servia, was given in our last Number; we now present that of his wife, Princess Nathalie, from a photograph by Dr. Szekeley, of Vienna. The two most noted military men in command of the Servian forces are also represented in our portrait Engravings. One is the elderly General Zach, an Austrian, who has, indeed, not proved successful in his first encounter with the Turks, and has for a time withdrawn from the field, to occupy himself with the army administration, as Chief of the Staff. General Michael Tchernayeff, to whom has been intrusted the conduct of the most important active operations, is forty-eight years of age, and is a native of Mohilev, in Russia. He served in the defence of Sebastopol, and afterwards in the Caucasus and on the shores of the Sea of Aral. In 1861 he was engaged in the Khokand campaign, and in September of that year captured the town of Tchemkend, which success was followed up in 1865 by the taking of Tashkend, establishing the Russian power in Central Asia. An attempt, however, to pursue his conquests in the direction of

Samarkand did not prove equally successful. The infantry of General Tchernayeff was routed by an attack from the Bokhara cavalry, and he was soon afterwards recalled from his command. After some employment in the Central Staff administration at St. Petersburg, he left the Russian Government service. He then assumed the editorship of a journal entitled the *Russki Mir*, which is the advocate and reporter of all revolutionary movements of the Slav nationality. This has led to his connection with the Servian Government, and to his present military command.

The Turkish Commander-in-Chief is Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Serdar Echrem or Minister of War, whose portrait we have likewise engraved for this week's publication. He has been detained at Constantinople by illness; Ahmed Eyoob Pasha has held command in his stead, headed by Blum Pasha, a Prussian artillery officer. The news hitherto of the military actions is quite unreliable.

With respect to the position of the forces with which the contending parties have been for some time confronting each other, we are told that the Turks have 32,000 regular troops in an entrenched camp at Nish, and 17,700 at Novi Bazar, and they have, besides, 10,000 men at Widdin. Novi Bazar, Nish, and Widdin stand at about the same distance from each other, in the labyrinth of valleys and mountains which slope down from the main chain of the Balkan into the plain of the Danube. Novi Bazar and Nish lie on the southern frontier of Servia—Nish in Bulgaria, on one of the streams of the Morava, where that river flows into Servia; Novi Bazar west of Nish, in Bosnia, on one of the tributaries of the Ibar, also where it enters Servia. Widdin lies on the Danube, in a little strip of Bulgarian territory projecting between Servia and the Wallachian province of Roumania across the great river. To the west Servia borders on Bosnia, on a long line formed by the course of the Drina down to its confluence with the Danube. On the north the Danube itself separates Servia from the Austrian or Hungarian province of the Banat; and on the east from Roumania down to the above-mentioned Bulgarian semi-enclave of Widdin. Besides the forces immediately arrayed on the frontier, the Turks have from 15,000 to 16,000 men in their various garrisons of Bosnia; 35,000 under Ahmed Mukhtar, in Herzegovina; and 33,000 in Bulgaria—altogether a regular army of about 150,000 men, well armed and appointed, with a considerable force of artillery, and, besides, a crowd of 50,000 Bashi-Bazouks and Circassian irregulars.

The Servians have been hard at work so to fill up the cadres of their regular army that they are said to be able to bring 60,000 men, tolerably well equipped and instructed, into the field; and they may have as large, or perhaps a larger, force of volunteers and militiamen in a second line, numbering among them many adventurers from the Slav provinces of Austria and Hungary, as well as from Russia, France, Italy, and other countries. All their forces are on the frontier, with their head-quarters at Alexinatz, facing the Turks at Nish. The advantage of numbers, discipline, armament, and position lies most decidedly on the side of the Turks, even reckoning the 20,000 men with whom the Prince of Montenegro may strengthen the Servian ranks. Prince Nicholas is said to have opened the war by marching to join the Herzegovinian insurgents, but will make a movement presently to aid the Servian attack on Novi Bazar. Could the two Princes succeed in overpowering the Ottomans at Novi Bazar, they would have all Bosnia and Herzegovina at their discretion, and could easily dispose of Ahmed Mukhtar and his forces at Mostar. It remains to be seen whether the Turks will at once invade Servia, or whether they prefer to stand on the defensive. The European Powers seem determined to localise the war, by declaring that the contest between the Porte and its vassals is a question of purely domestic Turkish policy, with which no one of the States bound by the treaty of 1856 has a right to interfere.

Our Illustrations of the appearance and costume of a Bulgarian man and woman, dwelling in the neighbourhood of Sophia, have the more interest from the controversy about the Turkish cruelties in that unhappy country since the late Bulgarian insurrection. Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, on Monday last, read several letters from Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, which somewhat lessen the grounds for wholesale denunciation of the Ottoman Government on account of those atrocities. They seem, indeed, to have been such as might be expected (we quote Lord Derby's words to the Parliamentary deputation on Friday) from "semi-savage races fighting in a peculiarly savage manner." Sir Henry Elliot states that it was the instigators of the revolt, as stated by our Consular agents in May, who began the perpetration of such cruelties, acts of slaughter and massacre, upon the Turkish part of the inhabitants, and upon the Circassians lately settled in Bulgaria. Afterwards, when the revolt was suppressed, the Mohammedans took their revenge, and many of the Christian population were massacred, the women and girls outraged, and some of the children, it is said, carried off into slavery. Sir Henry Elliot, indeed, finds no certain evidence of the fact last mentioned. The slaughters were not perpetrated by the Nizam, or regular army of the Sultan, but by the Bashi-Bazouks and the Circassians. Our Ambassador believes that the amount of such barbarities, upon the whole, inflicted by Mohammedans upon Christians, is much greater than the amount of which the insurgents had previously been guilty, but it was the insurgents who first set the example. The Sultan's Ministers at Constantinople profess to deplore these horrible excesses. A Turkish Special Commissioner has been sent to investigate the matter. There seems reason to believe that some of the most painful details, in the letters which have appeared in English newspapers, are not founded in fact. But thousands of harmless and defenceless people, men, women, and children, have been wantonly slaughtered, while many villages and other dwellings have been destroyed. These things were done some weeks before the Servian and Montenegrin declaration of war, and before the change of government at Constantinople. It is a shocking and scandalous condition of affairs in that part of Europe; but we must not suppose, as Lord Derby says, that it is a case of lambs on the one side and wolves on the other. The population of Bulgaria is a mixture of different races and religions, some of them in a low state of civilisation.

A short history of the income tax since its imposition in 1842 is given in a single page Parliamentary return, ordered on a motion made by Mr. Allsopp. In addition to showing year by year the rate of the duty and the exemptions or abatements allowed, the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being is given. Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor in ten of the thirty-three years, and was Prime Minister in five other years in which Mr. Lowe was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Disraeli, as Chancellor, had to propose a Budget in three years—viz., 1852, 1853, and 1857. From 1842 to 1853 incomes under £150 a year were absolutely exempt from income tax, and now, by chapter 16 of the Acts of 1876, this exemption is restored, after standing at £100 for the last twenty-three years.

## NEW BOOKS.

A thing of shreds and patches, a curious, rambling, desultory collection of scraps, such as a gentleman with plenty of leisure to dispose of, and with a turn for jotting down in his notebook whatever jokes he may have heard or read, and whatever strange and contradictory facts and statements he may have met with in a pretty extensive but superficial course of literary occupation, might be expected to put together, has been published under the style and title of *Our Medicine Men: A Few Hints*, by H. Strickland Constable (Kingston-upon-Hull: Leng and Co.). The book is big and long, consisting of nearly seven hundred pages, each of ample size, though, it must be acknowledged, the type being large and comfortable has a tendency to relieve the volume from a charge of excess and the reader from apprehensions of serious consequences. To the contents of the volume might be applied two remarks, of which one was made touching the poem of "The Ancient Mariner," and the other touching the poem of "Paradise Lost;" for the author's production is certainly "incomprehensible, and without head or tail," and, equally certainly, "it doesn't prove anything," unless it may be said to prove how much ado may be made about nothing. The author very truly remarks that "no one can tell the effect of anything he may do. Even though the wisest wisdom may be written, none can say that anybody will be the wiser for it."

Still, if nothing else, I suspect the book may cause a laugh here or there, and that will be something, at any rate. I say this, because I have myself laughed at one or two of the stories in it." If the author will be content with so much success as is attained by him who raises a laugh, he is likely to be gratified to the top of his bent. That is to say, if his readers do not happen to have encountered his amusing stories before; since, to tell the truth, he has managed to heap together more old, familiar jests than are, probably, to be seen in any other single book, save a professed jest-book, such as the celebrated "Joe Miller." Indeed, the most striking peculiarity about the book is, perhaps, the small proportion borne by the author's own contributions, whether of argument, wit, or anything else, to the tribute he has levied upon others. This, of course, may be to the reader's unspeakable advantage. It will be well, however, to explain, on the author's own authority, how he came to compose his work and what he means by his title. "A few years ago," he says, "I thought a child of mine would have died from vaccination." In the absence of date upon the title-page, or, so far as tolerably diligent search can discover, in any of the usual places, one has to conclude from internal evidence, as it subsequently crops up, that he means a few years before 1875. That, of course, is a recent date enough. Well, having nearly incurred a loss from the cause supposed, he was led to turn his attention "to the question of vaccination, and to read everything" he could find about the practice. The results of his inquiries he puts forth in a sufficiently droll, but by no means in a sufficiently earnest and convincing, manner. The conclusion he comes to is this:—"Books or no books, doctors will gradually drop their superstitions, and vaccination will die in the course of years, as inoculation has died." This is not the place to discuss his assertion, nor is there any desire here to uphold or to inveigh against the cause of vaccination; but this is the place and here is the desire to express a strong belief that if the memory of Jenner should come to be as widely execrated as it has been blessed, and the name of Jenner should come to be associated with the names of charlatans and medical quacks, our author will not have done much to bring about that revolution. He gives us a great deal that is curious and a great deal that is amusing, but not much that is new, though it may be perfectly true, and not much that is convincing, though it may be founded on fact. For there are two sides, at least, to every question; and experience teaches us that it requires very often the minutest inspection to detect by how slight an inclination the right outweighs the wrong, and that it is always advisable to accept with extreme caution whatever is advanced by anybody who may appear, as our author does, to mistake spleen for honest indignation, selfish prejudice for public spirit, extravagant jest for sober argument, rhetoric for logic, violence in denunciation for potency in persuasion. As regards the title of his book, he says: "By 'Our Medicine Men' I mean our professors of the art of healing, our professors of physical science, and our professors of religion. These are our medicine men, because they are the developments of the savage's medicine man." He consequently obtains three varieties to discourse about; and he does discourse about them with all the irregularity, and haste, and purposelessness implied in that compound verb. It is but right to remark that he calls his work "hints;" and he affirms that "the wisest man can do no more than give hints." Regarded as random hints, there is no doubt that his collection of odds and ends is not only interesting and amusing, but, if dipped into at intervals, calculated to suggest many subjects for thought and investigation.

So general is the interest taken in the histories of all devastating conquerors, whether Alexander the Great, or Timour the Tartar, or Alaric the Goth, or Attila the Hun, or Napoleon the Ogre of Corsica, that a double portion of attractiveness, proportionate to the double destructiveness, may be exercised over the great body of readers by *A History of Asiatic Cholera*, by C. Macnamara, F.C.U. (Macmillan and Co.). The author's object has been to enable non-professional readers to study "to advantage" his "account of the six great epidemic outbreaks" of cholera "which have since 1819 spread over the world." Nor has he confined himself thereto; he has touched also upon minor triumphs of the frightful scourge, and he is modest enough to express his certainty that it will be his "own fault if the details given in the work are not sufficiently attractive to interest the public," although, if attractiveness and ghastliness might be considered synonymous, he should have had no doubt upon that score. At the same time, it is gratifying to find that he terms the disease "controllable," that he adopts a very reasonable, if not an unquestionably correct, theory touching its dissemination, and that he suggests what precautions should be adopted against it. This last, at any rate, is a portion of his subject which cannot fail to be of interest to the public. Cholera, when at home, lives, according to our author, in a certain part of India, and, by preference, as becomes so mighty a devastator, in the City of Palaces, otherwise Calcutta. There will be joy in dirty circles when it is known, on the strength of our author's assertion, that 1.0 amount of filth will produce cholera; and various feelings will be excited in various other circles, according to the prevalence of various pet theories, when it is announced, on the same authority, that cholera is not in the air or the wind, depends upon no atmospheric influences, arises from no peculiar constitutional susceptibility. To put the case roughly and briefly, cholera may be said, on the authority already mentioned, to be communicable only through the agency of discharges thrown off by a sufferer or by sufferers, and chiefly through the medium of drinking-water; and that, whenever the disease makes its appearance beyond the confines of that Indian area wherein it is endemic or indigenous, or whatever be the proper term, its origin may be referred to Hindostan. If this be so, it is obvious that the causes of the destroyer's existence should be sought for and dealt with in



its native jungle, or tank, or wherever it is born and bred. It is a consolation to learn that, "like certain tropical plants, cholera appears incapable of a long-continued existence beyond the region from which it originally sprang." And other drops of comfort there are sprinkled here and there over the pages of an elaborate work, which is assuredly worthy of receiving close attention from unprofessional as well as professional persons.

Miss Ellen C. Clayton has produced a very worthy pendant to her "Queens of Song" (which so well deserved the favourable reception it received on its appearance) in the book that celebrates British Queens of Art, under the more matter-of-fact title of *English Female Artists* (Tinsley Brothers). Very appropriately, the present work, as a "roll-call of honourable names," is dedicated to Miss Elizabeth Thompson. A lengthy roll-call it is, too; and, although some "honourable names" are forgotten, especially from among those who won distinction of yore in the battle-fields of art, there are very few female champions of mark who are gathering laurels in the contests of our own time that are forgotten or slighted. Miss Clayton seems to be even more at home in this than in her former work. Whatever the lady's predilection for or accomplishment in music (indicated by the precedence of her "Queens of Song"), we may say that she wields the pencil as successfully as the pen. This practical sympathy with art would help to render her last task less toilsome; otherwise we should be more surprised at the evidences of patient and conscientious care which meet us on so many pages of these two portly volumes. The first volume deals only with deceased artists. In this the facts are necessarily at secondhand; and stories from such sources as Pepys and Boswell may seem trite, yet there is much painstaking research as regards less familiar periods, and the list of authorities consulted is a respectable one. The facts are compiled thoroughly and with much literary tact; and as a book of reference this volume is valuable, collecting as it does widely scattered information, not to be found in any single biographical dictionary. As samples of Miss Clayton's treatment we would commend (quotation within our limits being impossible) her stories of Mary Moser and Angelica Kauffman, the only two female artists ever permitted to rank among the forty R.A.s. With true womanly feeling the narrative is given of the miserable hoax played upon poor Angelica by the rascally valet who, pretending to be the Count de Horne, actually led her to the altar in that character. The second volume, dealing as it does with living artists, is naturally more original and of fresher interest; while it testifies to a very extensive acquaintance with the art and artists of the day. On reading the roll-call in this case one is astonished at the large number of really able artists of the other sex who are working with honour and success among us in nearly all departments of painting, design, and sculpture. The array of ability is so great that no one in future can gainsay woman's capacity in art; and, as she is now permitted to enter the Academy as a student, we trust that before long she may be again allowed to share the full Academic honours.

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Those borderlands of the Ottoman Empire, which lie between the Danube, the Balkan, and the Adriatic, inhabited by several nations of the Slavonic or "Slav" race, have suddenly become an object of great interest in the eye of political geography. It is not long since we noticed Mr. James Creagh's two volumes, bearing title *Over the Borders of Christendom and Eslamiah* (published by S. Tinsley). Their tone and style are disagreeable, and we should not much rely on Mr. Creagh's estimate of foreign nations, or his judgment of the questions at issue in their disputes. But they contain, with some admixture of questionable matter, rough sketches of a variety of scenes and people in Servia, Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Montenegro, as well as in the adjacent Austrian provinces. A book of pleasanter spirit, and more deserving of confidence, is that of Mr. Arthur Evans, *Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot* (Longmans). The author, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Lewis Evans, of Hemel Hempstead, enjoyed last summer a pedestrian ramble from Brod, the frontier town on the Save, to Bosna Serai or Serajevo, thence over the mountains, down the vale of the Narenta, to Mostar, and so on to the seacoast. It was while they were in the country that the Herzegovinian insurrection broke out, and they did not actually see much of it; but they saw a great deal of the distressed condition of the peasantry under Mohammedan rule. Still, it must be observed that the real oppressors are not so much the Turks, as the native Slav Moslem class of landlords, with their harsh feudal privileges and powers of extortion. They are allowed to farm the tithes and other taxes due to the Sultan, and they have the assistance of the Zaptiehs, or Turkish gendarmes, to enforce their cruel and covetous demands. The Christian population, both of the Greek and of Roman Catholic Church, seem to suffer much from the ill-treatment so occasioned. Personal outrages, as well as wanton destruction and plunder of their goods, are but too frequent. Mr. Arthur Evans has studied the history of Bosnia, to which the Herzegovina is a mere appendage, before and since the Turkish conquest in 1463. He accepts the statement hitherto current, that the Mussulman minority of the native race in that country were renegades from a persecuted Christian sect of heretical opinions, called the Bogomiles, who had existed there from the earlier times of the Byzantine Empire. It is said that these Bogomiles, exasperated by the severities inflicted upon them at the instigation of the Papacy, under Bosnian, Servian, and Hungarian Kings, took the opportunity to assist Mohammed II. in his invasion of these provinces, and then became Mohammedans themselves. They were rewarded, according to this version of history, with the hereditary dignity of Begs, Capitans, and Agas, with great territorial lordships and a licensed tyranny over their orthodox fellow-countrymen. We find it difficult to believe in such a transformation from the shy Puritan disciples of Basil, who had during five centuries before incurred the reprobation of both the Eastern and the Western Church. But the reader who is curious about these subjects may be pleased to meet with such an account of the matter as Mr. Evans has compiled in an introductory chapter. His descriptions of the beautiful landscape scenery, fertile plain, forest and mountain, which is traversed in going up the course of the river Bosna, and the sterner aspect of the Herzegovinian highlands, are very impressive. In the towns of Brod, Travnik, Serajevo, and Mostar, as well as in Agram, Carlowitz, and other places of Austrian Croatia, he found many characteristic features of architecture, costume, and popular manners. The night encampment of an assembly of Roman Catholic peasantry in the highlands, at the religious festival of Comusina, is almost like a scene of romance in "Waverley." We are not less interested in his observations and comments upon the neighbouring Austrian provinces. The Croats, who formerly had rather a bad reputation among us, seem to be a lively, sociable, good-humoured race of people, guily dressed in bright garments, and given to hospitality. The military colonists of the Austrian Frontier Guard, in their system of joint farming and housekeeping communities, offered a social experiment worthy of note. In the monuments, too, of ancient and middle-age history, with which these parts of Europe abound, Mr. Evans,

as a competent literary scholar, was enabled to find much deserving his attention. His account of the former greatness of Siscia, now Siszek, a commercial city on the banks of the Save in Croatia, once the chief link of traffic between Rome and the fertile Pannonian and Dacian provinces, is rather striking. In his concluding chapter, as he comes down upon the Dalmatian shore, we have a vivid descriptive and historical sketch of the mediæval republic of Ragusa, which is, perhaps, not so familiar to English readers as the name of Venice, but has, nevertheless, its own claims to respect. There is another new book upon this subject, to which we may here again refer with commendation, though it has been mentioned in a previous notice—*Rambles in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro*, by R. H. R. (Hurst and Blackett). It was in 1873 that the author visited the eastern shores of the Adriatic and adjacent highlands. He saw the places of interest and conversed with the persons from whom most was to be learned, including Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, who seems to be a thorough gentleman, and one of high intelligence as well as of gallant spirit. The description of all that belongs to Montenegro, the singular little capital, town, or village of Cetigné, the patriarchal simplicity and martial hardihood of the natives, their affectionate loyalty, and the Prince's care for their welfare, was gratifying to peruse before the late declaration of war. It is in direct contradiction to the other account of Montenegro, by Mr. Creagh, which we have already decided not entirely to trust; but we cannot say whether "R. H. R." may not be too partial in his favourable view. Until there is some book giving a complete and altogether credible description of all these Slav countries, from an unprejudiced and impartial standpoint, we must be content to take different writers and set their evidence against one another.

Our "Echoes of the Week" have incidentally mentioned a capital book of African travelling and sporting experiences, *Life with the Hamran Arabs*, by Mr. Arthur Myers, Surgeon of the Coldstream Guards. He was one of a small party of gentlemen, his companions being Lord Coke, Sir William Gordon Cumming, and Captain Vivian, who passed the winter before last in the Soudan, and on the banks of the Abyssinian rivers tributary to the Nile, engaged in the shooting of large wild beasts to be found in that region. About the same time, as our readers will perhaps recollect, one or two separate parties, those of the Earl of Mayo and the Earl of Ranfurly, were sojourning amidst those famous haunts of grand game in Eastern Africa, to prove their skill with the rifle upon the mighty elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and lion, as well as the buffalo and many species of antelope, which there abound. We noticed Lord Mayo's pleasant little narrative of *Sport in Abyssinia* three months ago. The sad event of Lord Ranfurly's death, on board the steamer for his passage homeward from Souakim to Suez, was noticed at the time, in May of last year, as an occasion for public regret. He and Mr. Charles Arkwright, after hunting in the Bogos Country, near Massowah, had joined the party of Lord Coke and the others above named on the river Setitte, in the last week of March; but Lord Ranfurly had a severe attack of dysentery, from the effects of which he did not recover. During the six weeks that ensued he was constantly and kindly attended by Surgeon Myers, whose presence must have been a great consolation both to the sufferer and to his friends. This distressing anxiety, to which was added the illness of the second dragoon, Albert Bensilum, seems to have spoiled the pleasure that might have been enjoyed towards the end of the expedition. The heat, thirst, and fatigue which the party endured in April, on their way northward by Kassala from the Abyssinian frontier, were extremely trying; and it is to be hoped that future English travellers will avoid staying in that country so late in the season. In the winter and early spring of the year it would appear to be a very feasible and interesting tour for active men in sound health, prepared to meet rather heavy expenses, and not too squeamish with regard to disagreeable sights and sounds, for the Arabs in camp have some very nasty habits. The author of this volume shows much unaffected good humour and practical good sense in his way of dealing with the various adventures described. He seems at the same time to be a keen and ardent sportsman, and something of a naturalist, as becomes his scientific profession. There is plenty of anecdote here of the killing, or sometimes the wounding and losing, of the most formidable animals, in which exploits of destruction he bore at least his full share. He relates also, with many a touch of humorous character, the jealousies and rival pretensions of the men in service, the Maltese Emanuel, the aforesaid Albert, from Gibraltar, the black cook Mohammed, and other attendants of the party. These incidents are told in a very amusing manner; and the book gives some information, too, concerning the state of the border-lands and different nations between the Egyptian and the Abyssinian provinces. The late Munzinger Pasha, a Swiss, who was Governor of Soudan at that time, but who has since been killed, seems to have behaved hospitably and courteously to his English visitors.

#### BOOKS OF POETRY.

There is an inclination to liken the first and the longest piece in *Cæsar in Egypt, Costanza, and other Poems*, by Joseph Ellis (Basil Montagu Pickering), to those very long and very narrow pictures which some of the most distinguished artists of the day delight occasionally to paint. In the paintings there is an indisputably classical air; the figures are probably drawn with exquisite finish, are arranged with infinite taste and art, and are draped in a manner which would have elicited the unbounded admiration of the ancients; but the moderns, though they freely admit that they are enjoying the privilege of gazing at something "out of the common," would like it much better if the pictures were not so very long and so very narrow, if the tints were not so grey and monochromatic, if the colouring were a little more vivid, if there were more brightness and life. A similar state of feeling may be produced by the perusal of "Cæsar in Egypt," in which the story of Cæsar and Cleopatra, including the little incident of Cæsarion's birth, and concluding with Cæsar's resolve to tear himself away from Egyptian bondage, is told in sound blank verse, having a classical and somewhat pedantic ring about it and its grammatical construction, flowing along in stately style enough, but a little monotonous and dull withal, and evincing the gift rather of reproducing historical episodes, slightly embellished, from the storehouse of a receptive mind than of recasting in the mould of imagination historical characters and events and presenting them with all the freshness and lifelike reality of a new group created out of old materials. The descriptive and the contemplative moods appear to be the most prevalent with the author; and, when he is in the descriptive, he will probably strike most readers as being a little quakerish in his colouring, and as preferring the placid, silvery light of the frigid moon to the flashing, golden beams of the fiery sun. "Costanza" is not so "long and narrow" as the more classical piece relating to Cæsar and Cleopatra; and there is more life and action in the former than in the latter, or, perhaps, from the shortness, there appears to be. Of the other poems contemplation is the chief characteristic; and in one or two there is a touch of rather elephantine playfulness. The author's motto, apparently, is "look up," and he has written a poem upon it,

ending every verse with those words, as he was, of course, perfectly entitled to do; the only fear is lest it should provoke a comparison with the "Excelsior" of Mr. Longfellow, who would be likely to carry off the palm.

The fourth volume shows no falling off in the completeness which has from the beginning been the distinguishing feature of *The Dramatic Works of Molière*, rendered into English by Henri Van Laun (Edinburgh, William Paterson). There are, as usual, the few illustrations, few but of excellent quality, soft and elegant, and there are, as usual, the introductory notices, the notes, explanatory and occasionally critical, and, above all, the very interesting and useful appendices, containing extracts from English plays in which Molière has been, or is supposed to have been, paraphrased, or plundered, or imitated. The pieces translated in the fourth volume are "Mélécerte," "Le Sicilien; ou L'Amour Peintre," "Tartuffe; ou L'Imposteur," a "Pastorale Comique," introduced by Molière in the "Ballet of the Muses," "Amphitryon," and "Georges Dandin; ou Le Mari Confondu." Of these the most important is, of course, "Tartuffe;" its motives and its tendencies have been discussed even to nausea, and in the present edition of Molière the play will be found to be treated in a sufficiently exhaustive and satisfactory manner. What Napoleon I. thought and said about "Tartuffe" may not be so generally known as to make an extract from what the translator has quoted appear stale and unprofitable:—"If I am astonished at anything," said Napoleon I., according to Las Cases, "it is that the King allowed it to be performed. In my opinion it presents religious feeling under colours so odious; a certain scene is so decidedly and completely indecent, that, as regards myself, I do not hesitate to say that if that comedy had been written in my time, I would not have permitted it to be brought out." The translation must be once more strongly recommended as a help to be used side by side with the original.

Whoever is engaged upon the works of the Greek classics, and whosoever is haunted by pleasant memories of that ancient literature, may find many an hour of quiet delight, many a happy day-dream, many a subject of useful, intellectual contemplation, in store among the pages of the volume containing a second series of *Studies of the Greek Poets*, by John Addington Symonds (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a volume in which the author communes, as it were, with his readers in a manner so earnest and so winning that, whether they agree with him or not, they cannot fail to be impressed with the spirit of profound appreciation which evidently moves him, and to catch a little of the reverence and enthusiasm with which he approaches the masterpieces of antiquity. The subjects of which he treats in this second series are mythology, the part played by Achilles in the Iliad, the women of Homer, the characteristics of Hesiod, plays and fragments of the Greek tragic and comic poets, and the celebrated poem of Musæus on the loves of Hero and Leander. He concludes with a chapter devoted chiefly to a consideration of certain strictures passed, by critics for whose opinion he feels respect, upon his former series of studies. Whether there was any occasion for him to defend himself or not matters little; he has chosen to undertake his defence, or, at any rate, to offer an explanation, and his resolution has afforded him the opportunity of exhibiting his sentiments and ideas in such wise that an examination of them, if it do not convince his critics, will be found to be a very profitable intellectual exercise. And that faculty, of compelling or inducing a reader to think, is noticeable generally throughout the essays; you may not agree with what is said, but you feel that it cannot be dismissed without reflection. It is a little singular to find the author talking about "the vulgar notion that poetry comes by nature, untutored and untaught, and which seems to contradict the practice and opinion of supreme authorities like Sophocles and Goethe." The expression would seem to imply that the author seems to doubt the truth of the dictum that "a poet is born, not made." Did Sophocles or Goethe, or both, believe that a silk purse could be made out of a sow's ear? And does the "vulgar notion," to which the author refers, mean more than that poetry is a gift, which may be improved indeed by culture, and which, like murder, will out in some form or other, whether it be tutored or untutored, but which he who has not it given to him at his birth, under the gentle eye of Melpomene herself, must be content to lack for ever? Certainly, it would appear, from the multitude of so-called poets, that the "vulgar notion" had become exploded in our day, and that, whether reading and writing come by nature or not, poetry is considered to come by volition, and to be within the attainment of anybody who, having more or less completely mastered the technicalities, determines to utter dark sayings in mysterious and tortuous periods and employ language for the ironico-proverbially legitimate purpose of concealing thought. If, as regards this question, Plato did hold the "vulgar notion," and Sophocles and Goethe did not, it is a case in which one would feel disposed to exclaim, "I would rather err with Plato than be right with the other two;" so much poetastery has descended upon the race of miserable men from the explosion of the "vulgar notion." However, our author deals with different matter; and how he deals with it may be most agreeably and instructively discovered from his own book. The quotations, with which his remarks are liberally interspersed, have been translated by him into his own language, so that his work may have interest for a wider circle than that to which it might at first sight seem to appeal, for a circle, in fact, including that large class of persons for whose benefit the series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" was projected. Where all the essays are so full of charm, it is difficult to exalt one above another; but, as being set off with the attractive garb of a certain novelty—greater novelty, at any rate, than is attached to the other subjects—the essay relating to Musæus and to his treatment, as compared with Marlowe's of the same theme, appears to invite special attention.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

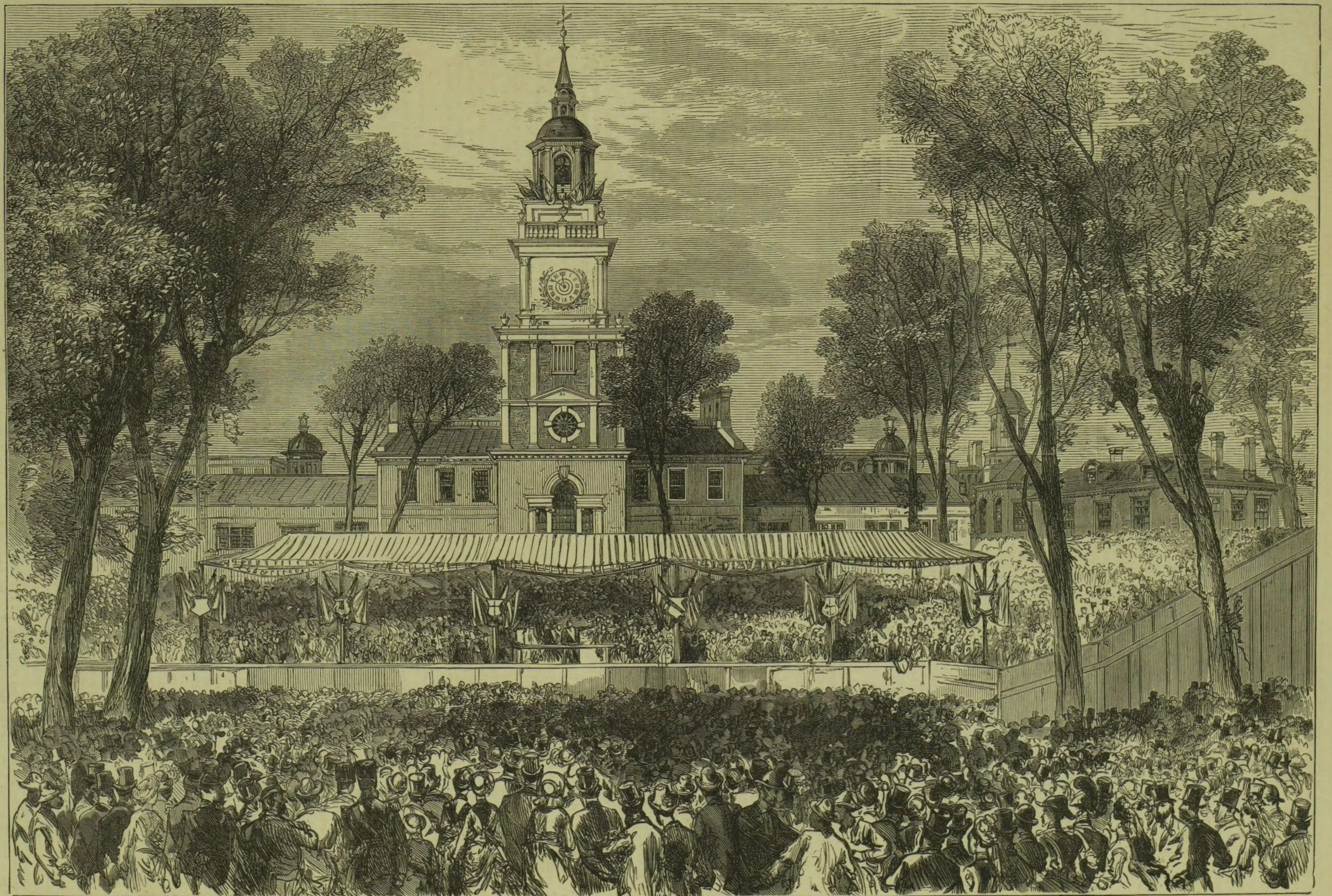
From a return issued in compliance with a motion made by Mr. Childers, it appears that the National Debt has been reduced, in the period between the close of the year 1857-8 and March 31 last, from £839,519,326 to £775,348,686, being a diminution of £64,170,640. The total amount paid off was very much greater; for in the same nineteen years new debt was created to the amount of £28,656,441. Of this new debt £8,537,139 is unfunded, and as much as £5,462,500 was created last year—namely, £3,300,000 on account of the purchase of the Suez Canal and £2,200,000 for advances to local authorities to enable them to execute useful public works. The whole of the large unfunded debt created last year was thus incurred for reproductive purposes, and, in fact, is represented by valuable property or beneficial improvements. The funded debt created in the nineteen years amounts to £20,119,302. The greater part of this sum, again, is represented by property, however dearly it may have been purchased, exactly £10,202,022 having been raised to pay for the telegraphs. The remainder appears to have been incurred on account of the fortifications and for the localisation of the Army.





STREET RIOT BETWEEN TURKISH GENDARMES AND CHRISTIANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL: INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.



## THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL.

Our readers are aware that on the historical Fourth of July, the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the American Declaration of Independence, great festivities took place in the chief cities of the United States. At Washington, the Federal capital, Baron von Schloezer, the German Minister, presented President Grant with an autograph letter from the Emperor William congratulating him and the American people on the Centenary of the Republic and its unparalleled development. President Grant said he fully appreciated the sentiments expressed in the letter. The Federal flag and the colours of the State of Virginia were hoisted together upon the Capitol at Richmond for the first time during the last sixteen years. The British Commissioners, judges, and staff of the Great Exhibition took part in the great torchlight procession at Philadelphia, and were received with enthusiasm. Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, was called on to speak upon an open-air platform, and was greeted with tremendous cheering. Our Special Artist at Philadelphia, Mr. Melton Prior, sends an illustration of the scene at this meeting in front of Independence Hall, in Chestnut-street, where the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776. We shall probably give some other illustrations of the proceedings upon this occasion.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

As recorded last week, the season of the Royal Italian Opera closed, on Saturday evening, with a repetition of "L'Etoile du Nord," including the admirable performance of Madame Adelina Patti as Caterina, and other features as recently noticed. Three benefit nights were included in last week's arrangements—that of Mdle. Thalberg, who reappeared as Zerlina, in "Fra Diavolo;" that of Mdle. Albani, as Amina, in "La Sonnambula," which was given for the only time this season; and that of Madame Patti, as Leonora, in "Il Trovatore." Each of the artists named displayed the respective merits and characteristics which have frequently been commented on in reference to the same performances—Mdle. Albani, however, having sung under the disadvantage of a very severe cold.

The season just terminated opened on March 28, and has been made memorable by the production of two very elaborate works for the first time in this country. On May 6 an Italian version of Wagner's "Tannhäuser" was brought out, with Mdle. Albani as the heroine, Elizabeth, a performance the charm and grace of which were comparable to the same qualities as displayed by the same artist last year, and this, as Elsa in Wagner's "Lohengrin," repetitions of which and of "Tannhäuser" were successfully given up to nearly the close of the season.

On June 22 Verdi's "Aida" was produced, and drew crowded audiences to each of the five performances given. As the latest stage work of the composer, and as including, in the cast here, the representation of the title-character by Madame Patti, and lavish splendour of scenic and stage display, the interest created was somewhat in excess of the musical merit of the opera; our comments on which, however, were too recent to require reiteration now. The two novelties referred to were as much as could reasonably be expected in one season; and the non-revival of Rossini's "Mosé" (which was but doubtfully announced in the prospectus) is matter neither for surprise nor regret.

The extensive repertoire of the establishment afforded abundant variety and interest in the choice of operas, many works of the classical and the popular schools having been given during the season.

Several new singers have appeared—Mdles. Rosavella, Proch, and Emma Abbott; Signori Conti, Monti, and Ghilberti, and M. Feitlinger—all of whom were commented upon by us at the time of their debuts. Four artists who were announced were not forthcoming. Of these, one—M. Capoul—was prevented by continued indisposition from making his first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera.

Besides the principal vocalists already named, other well-known artists have reappeared; and the casts of the works performed have included the co-operation, in principal characters, of Mdles. Marimon, D'Angeri, Bianchi, Scalchi, Mesdames Saar and Pezzotta-Capponi; Signori Nicolini, Carpi, Bettini, Marini, Bolis, Pavani, Piazza, De Sanctis, Cotogni, Graziani, Maurel, Bagagiolo, Capponi, and Ciampi; characters more or less subordinate having been filled by Madame Dell' Anese, Mdles. Cottino, Ghiotti, Signori Sabater, Rossi, Manfredi, Tagliafico, Scolara, Fallar, and Raguer.

The new scenery in "Tannhäuser" furnished fresh specimens of the skill of Messrs. Dayes and Canly; and the ballet department during the season has included some excellent solo dancing by Mdles. Girod, Laurenon, and Bourdet.

The duties of conductor have, as heretofore, been efficiently fulfilled by Signori Vianesi and Beignani. The orchestra, headed by Mr. Carrodus as principal and solo violinist, has again been highly efficient; and Mr. Pittman's skill at the organ has been valuable in the several instances requiring the use of that instrument.

Covent-Garden Theatre will be reopened, on Aug. 5, by Messrs. Gatti, for promenade concerts, with Signor Arditi as conductor.

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The season of Her Majesty's Opera, at Drury-Lane Theatre, is to close this (Saturday) evening; a supplemental performance of "Don Giovanni" being announced for Monday for the benefit of M. Faure.

"Rigoletto" was given for the first time this season (on Thursday week), with the brilliant singing of Mdle. Varesi as Gilda: "Faust," on the following evening, with the same strong cast as that recently noticed; and "Semiramide," on Saturday, when Mdle. Titens reappeared after her recent illness, and met with an enthusiastic reception.

This week opened with "Les Huguenots" on Monday, for the benefit of Madame Christine Nilsson, who produced a powerful impression by her admirable singing and acting as Valentina. The opera was finely given throughout, with the co-operation (as before) of Mdle. Varesi, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Campanini, M. Faure, and Herr Behrens in the other principal characters. Madame Nilsson was enthusiastically applauded throughout her performance. "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated on Tuesday, and "Faust" on Thursday, Mdle. Titens's benefit having been fixed for this (Saturday) evening, when "Fidelio" is promised. With this performance the season avowedly terminates; an extra night, however (as already said), being announced for Monday next.

Of the two occasions last referred to and of the leading features of the past season we must speak next week.

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-Lane Theatre, last Saturday, a report was presented, showing that the net balance at the bank on June 30 exceeded £3300. The report, as well as that of the architect, was adopted, and votes of thanks were passed to the lessee and to Mr. Mapleson.

A presentation of his portrait was made to Mr. William Carter, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday evening. Mr. Carter has made himself known as organist and pianist, and especially by the large and excellent choir trained by him, the fine singing of which has been so important a feature in the many oratorio performances conducted by Mr. Carter at the Albert Hall.

M. Camille Gurickx gave a *matinée musicale* on Thursday at 13A, Porchester-terrace, Hyde Park, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Holtz.

The solo-singers announced for the approaching Birmingham Festival are:—Sopranos: Mdle. Titens, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Albani. Contraltos: Madame Patey, Madame Trebelli-Bettini. Tenors: Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd. Basses: Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, Mr. Cecil Tovey.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. E. Ransford, the once-popular bass-singer.

The German musical papers are full of details concerning the Bayreuth rehearsals, which are now in full progress. The artistic success of the performances appears likely to surpass the most sanguine expectations.

## THEATRES.

The excessive heat of the weather has had the natural effect of shutting the theatres. The Lyceum and the Olympic closed a fortnight ago, and on Saturday evening the St. James's gave the last night of "Les Danicheff." The Haymarket, however, continues open, and, with the revival of O'Keefe's famous comedy of "Wild Oats," has established a claim on the public attention. It serves for an opportunity to the new school of actors, such of them at least as may be ambitious of trying their strength with the Ulyssean bow of some great part in the old drama. Mr. Charles Harcourt has wisely not shrunk from the difficult rôle of Rover, and boldly aims at the style of Charles Kemble, though known to him only we believe traditionally, and admirably achieves a wonderful success. With Mr. Howe we are more familiar, and his Sir George Thunder was eminently satisfactory. Mr. Everil also succeeded in the part of John Dory, and Mr. Clark as Ephraim Smooth. The cast, in fact, is generally effective. The transpontine Surrey, under its enterprising manager, Mr. W. Holland, likewise addresses itself to the task of supporting a summer season, and is now placed under the conduct of the lessee's brother, Mr. Charles Holland, who has introduced to its boards a new comedy-drama, which has already made its mark in the United States, and is written by Mr. L. Wallack. It is entitled "Rosedale," and consists of an alternation of comic and melodramatic scenes, which variously represent the changing accidents of virtue in distress and conclude with the defeat of villainy. All this is, of course, stereotype; but there is always an outlying theatrical population for which the "old, old story" is distinctly fitted. Miss Ada Cavendish has appeared at the Standard, in "Miss Gwilt." At the Pavilion, Mr. W. H. Abel's drama of "A Life's Devotion" was revived on Monday, and on the three following days was played with "Ernest Maltravers"—Mr. James Carden taking the lead in both dramas. Miss Henrietta Hodson states that there is no truth in the rumour that she has undertaken the management of the Haymarket Theatre. The Charing-Cross Theatre will pass into the hands of Mr. Alexander Henderson on Sept. 1, that gentleman having secured Mr. J. S. Clarke's interest in the lease for a number of years.

## FINE ARTS.

Another of M. Gustave Doré's most colossal and most elaborate oil-pictures has been added to the gallery which bears his name in New Bond-street. We allude to the representation of "Christ's Triumphant Entry into Jerusalem," from the recently-closed Paris Salon, where it figured as the largest contribution, and likewise, in some respects, one of the most remarkable. It is of the same dimensions (30 ft. by 20 ft.) as the picture of "Christ Leaving the Pretorium," to which it forms a companion or pendant in subject as in size. In the one picture Christ is at the zenith of popularity; in the other, almost immediately after, he has reached the lowest depth—the very nadir—of popular degradation. What a commentary on the "vox populi!" In the new picture the gay, animated treatment and the bright colouring present a fresh phase of the painter's versatility. He has also displayed extraordinary skill in the grouping of the vast concourse of spectators and the choice and disposition of the architectural accessories, and in the general ordonnance of the vast composition. The work is, however, too complex to admit of adequate description within our present limits, but we hope to return to it.

The Art-Treasures Exhibition at Wrexham, which opens to-day (Saturday) is of far more importance than provincial exhibitions usually are. Indeed, it is said to be the most considerable display of the kind since the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester in 1857 and that at Leeds a few years later. The district designed to be represented through its art wealth is an extensive one, comprising the whole of North Wales and the border counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire. Her Majesty is the patron of the exhibition. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster will attend the opening ceremony and procession, which are to be followed by a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music.

At Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods was sold, on Saturday last, the final portion of the famous Wynn-Ellis collection, consisting of pictures remaining from those of the English school which were reserved by the testator for the proceeds to go to his family, and of some of the pictures offered to but declined by the trustees of the National Gallery. The principal works having been disposed of at previous auctions, there was little calling for remark in Saturday's sale. The following were some of the principal "lots":—"Charity," a landscape with a cottage and figure by Gainsborough, 105 gs.; "A Girl with a Pitcher," also by Gainsborough, one of several versions of the same subject, 145 gs.; the "Valley of the Stour," by J. Constable, R.A., 50 gs.; "Mrs. Robinson," a portrait by Reynolds, 50 gs.; "Shipping off Antwerp," by Turner, 62 gs.; "Caligula's Palace," after Turner, 65 gs.; "The Miraculous Conception," by Murillo, 410 gs.

We have already stated that it is in contemplation to erect over the bronze statue of Byron for the Green Park an architectural canopy, so as to add greater dignity and importance to the national memorial of the poet. The project is one well deserving public support, whether as regards the honour due to Byron or on purely artistic grounds; composite memorials in the open air, with so picturesque an adjunct, being, with the exception of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, almost unknown among us. Moreover, a canopy is especially desirable over any statue not otherwise sheltered in such a climate as ours. Mr. Richard Edgcumbe, the honorary secretary of the Byron Memorial Committee, is, however, uncertain as yet whether

the necessary funds will be forthcoming. In order to carry out the proposal of the canopy satisfactorily about £6000 would be required. Of this sum Mr. Dick has promised £1000; and many persons have doubled their original contributions. Yet Mr. Edgcumbe recommends sculptors, in modelling their designs for the statue, not to "take this new proposal into account, for reasons which he fears are painfully obvious." We venture to hope, however, that the proposal may be more persistently placed before the public, and that it may not prove impossible to carry it out. The canopy is to take the form of a dome supported either by Ionic or Corinthian columns based upon a marble floor. The dome would probably be cased with granite, and, being lined with pure white marble, would serve as an excellent foil to the dark bronze of the statue. The classical style is, of course, very properly selected, Byron's genius and verse being essentially of Classic rather than Gothic character, to say nothing of his deep sympathy with the modern Greeks.

Mr. Elijah Walton's water-colour drawings of Alpine, Eastern, Norwegian, Welsh, and English lake scenery was opened, on Monday, at Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly.

Mr. Bouverie Goddard has had the honour of submitting his picture of "Tigers of the Teral," to the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House.

The *Scotsman* announces the death of Mr. R. T. Ross, R.S.A., an artist who has long been appreciated as a painter of cottage interiors and the outdoor life of fishing villages.

The equestrian statue of Lord Canning, for Calcutta—intrusted to the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., but left unfinished at the death of that artist—has been satisfactorily completed, from Mr. Foley's small model, by Messrs. Brock and Dewick. The work will be cast in bronze forthwith.

It now appears to be an established custom at Paris to hold exhibitions illustrative of art-industry in the Palais d'Industrie, in succession to the exhibitions of the Salon. These useful displays have been organised by the "Union Centrale des Beaux Arts Appliqués à l'Industrie," and the society has turned its attention this year to illustrate the history of tapestry in the exhibition which will open early next month, and remain open a few weeks. The collection is said to be extraordinarily rich; the history of the art may be traced through many centuries and in several countries, and many of the examples are of great artistic interest. To such a collection as this the tapestries from the Cartoons of Raphael, some of which are at Rome and some in this country, would have been a fitting addition.

## STATE AID TO THE FINE ARTS.

The first portion of the correspondence respecting the attitude of the State towards the Fine Arts in Great Britain and the various countries of Europe has been presented to Parliament. It contains copies of a late report on the direction of the Fine Arts in France, made by M. Edward Charton, of the correspondence which took place between the office of Works and the Royal Academy in 1865-7, and a letter from Mr. Erskine dated from Stockholm, the 14th ult. Mr. Erskine regrets that he has only succeeded in ascertaining that nothing bearing specially upon the subject has been published recently, either in Sweden or in Norway. As regards the first mentioned country, Dr. Sidenbladh, the secretary of the Royal Swedish Central Statistical Department, in his "Statistische Mittheilungen," to the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, did indeed dwell at some length upon the history and actual condition of the Fine Arts in Sweden, but the part played by the Government in their development would not appear to be a prominent one. This view was confirmed by the statements of Professor Scholander, "Secrétaire de l'Académie des Beaux-Arts," a copy of whose account of the sums contributed by the State is provided. With respect to Norway, M. Kinulf, the Norwegian Secretary of State, furnished a copy of the Budget of the "Church Department" for 1876, which includes the State expenditure for the Fine Arts in that country. It will be seen from these documents that the total expenditure of Norway in support of the Fine Arts amounts to 12,820 specie dollars, or about £2884 10s., which, with the expenditure of Sweden, estimated by Professor Scholander at 57,600 kronor, or about £3200, amounts to a total outlay for the United Kingdom of about £5084 10s. on behalf of the Fine Arts.

A new Baptist church at Bournemouth, for the ministry of the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., was opened, on Tuesday, by the Rev. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester.

A stained-glass window has been erected in the Plymouth Guildhall, representing the ceremony of the opening by the Prince of Wales, Lord High Steward of the borough, in August, 1874. The window is the gift of Mr. F. W. Gibbs, C.B., and was executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, from the design of Mr. J. Milner Allen.

Dr. R. H. Allnatt writes to the *Times*:—"The late lamentable accident on board the Thunderer, at Portsmouth, recalls to my recollection a remedy for burns or scalds which was suggested to me, some years ago, by Lord Ebury. As an old medical man, and from personal observation, I can vouch for its efficacy, and, in the absence of professional assistance, the application may prove of inestimable value. The remedy is simply this:—The common whitening of commerce, reduced by cold water to the consistence of thick cream, is to be spread on light linen rag, and the whole burnt surface instantly covered, and thus excluded from the action of the air. The ease it affords is instantaneous, and it only requires to be kept moist by subsequent occasional sprinklings of cold water."

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland report that there were upon the rolls of their schools last year 1,011,799 children, and that returns obtained relating to 1,007,671 of these pupils show that 798,024 were Roman Catholics. But in these returns of the numbers on the rolls a child attending different schools in the year is counted at each of them. The number on the rolls on the last day of the month immediately preceding the annual examination in 1875, and who had actually attended school on any of the fourteen days immediately before that date, was but 577,541, and the average daily attendance for the year was 389,961, being less by 5429 than in the preceding year. Of the above 798,024 Roman Catholic children on the rolls, 401,199 were in schools under Roman Catholic teachers, and attended by Roman Catholic children only. The returns show 396,827 Roman Catholic children in schools with a mixed attendance of children, but 361,724 of this number were in schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, and only 8591 were in schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, and 26,512 in schools under Protestant teachers exclusively. Of 209,291 Protestant children on the rolls, less than 46,000 were in schools under Protestant teachers and attended by Protestant children exclusively, and nearly 164,000 were in schools with a mixed attendance, but three fourths of this last number were in schools under Protestant teachers.



### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. WALPOLE.

Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General in the Army and Colonel of the 65th Foot, died on the 12th inst., at The Grove, West Molesey, aged sixty-seven. This very distinguished officer, who entered the service in 1825, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1871, received the order of the Bath and the thanks of Parliament for the important part he took in quelling the Indian Mutiny. He had previously acted as Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Isles, and subsequently commanded the Oude division of the Bengal Army. He was on the Staff at Gibraltar until 1865, when he was transferred to the command of the Chatham district, which he held to 1867. Sir Robert was younger brother of the Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, being third son of Thomas Walpole, of Stagbury Park, Surrey, many years Envoy at Munich, by Lady Margaret Perceval, his wife, daughter of John, Earl of Egmont, and was great grandson of Horatio, Lord Walpole, brother of the famous Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. The gallant soldier, whose death we record, married, Jan. 29, 1846, Gertrude, daughter of the late General Ford, and leaves several children.

#### SIR J. L. BARDSELEY.

Sir James Lomax Bardseley, Knight, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P. and D.L., the eminent physician of Manchester, died on the 10th inst., aged seventy-five, at his residence, The Orchard, Greenheys. Sir James married, 1831, Mary (who died, 1873) daughter of Lieutenant Brunt, R.N., and widow of the Rev. R. H. Shuttleworth. He acquired distinction not only in his profession but also as a medical writer, by his "Hospital Facts and Observations," published in 1837, and other medical works. He was knighted in 1853.

#### MR. HOPE-JOHNSTONE OF ANNANDALE.

John James Hope-Johnstone, Esq., of Annandale, J.P. and D.L., Hereditary Keeper of Lochmaben Palace, formerly M.P. for Dumfriesshire, died on the 11th inst., at Raehills, his seat near Moffat. He was born in 1796, the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B. (a scion of the family of the Earls of Hopetoun), by his wife and cousin, Lady Anne Hope-Johnstone, heiress of Annandale, eldest daughter and heiress of James, third Earl of Hopetoun, who inherited the extensive estates of his granduncle, George Johnstone, Marquis of Annandale, in 1792. In right of this descent, Mr. Hope-Johnstone claimed the peerage honours of the noble house of Johnstone of Annandale; but the Committee for Privileges has not yet come to a decision on the point. He married, in 1816, Alicia Anne, daughter of George Gordon, Esq., of Hallhead, and leaves issue.

#### MR. WILLIAMS, OF TREFFOS.

John Williams, Esq., of Treffos, in the county of Anglesey, who died on July 8, in his ninety-third year, was the eldest son of the late Rev. John Williams, of Treffos (who was Chaplain to Princess Augusta of Wales), by Eleanor, daughter of the late Rev. James Vincent. He was born June 30, 1784, and educated at Eton, and at Jesus College, Oxford, and was probably, at the time of his death, the oldest living Etonian, having entered the college in 1795. Mr. Williams was a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the county of Anglesey, and held the post of chairman of quarter sessions for that county during upwards of half a century—viz., from 1819 till 1873. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Carnarvon and Chester and for the city of Chester, and formerly commanded the Anglesey local militia, of which regiment he was Colonel. He married, in the year 1808, Elizabeth Jane Winter, daughter of the late Captain William Goddard, R.N., and leaves two sons and a daughter.

The deaths are also announced of Colonel N. S. Nesbitt, Bengal Native Infantry, at Algiers;—of Ezra Thomas Downes, late Surgeon-Major of the Bengal Army, and Assay Master at the Mint, Calcutta, aged seventy-five;—of John King, Esq., of Loxwood, in the county of Sussex, J.P. and D.L.;—of the Rev. Edward Headland, M.A., Rector of Bincombe with Brodway, Dorset, late Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, aged forty-five;—of the Rev. Christopher Hilton, Wybergh, Vicar of Isell and Bromfield, Cumberland, aged seventy-six; sixth son of Thomas Wybergh, Esq., of Clifton Hall, Westmorland, and brother of Wilfrid Wybergh, father of the present Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.;—of Henry Rowcliffe, Esq., Q.C., of Lincoln's Inn, aged forty-seven;—of Frederick Charles Vachell, Esq., J.P. of High Mead, Cardiff;—of Major-General William Barr, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged sixty-four;—of the Rev. Henry Moore, Archdeacon of Stafford, in his eighty-third year;—of Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, her Majesty's Procurator-General, brother of the late Sir Percy Hart Dyke, who was thrown from his horse on Saturday at Egham, and died on Monday from the injuries sustained;—of Mr. Alexander Russel, editor of the *Scotsman*, in his sixty-third year (a portrait and a memoir of Mr. Russel were given in our Number for June 12, 1875, on the occasion of his being made an honorary member of the Reform Club);—of Sir Harley Hugh Boyd, Bart.;—and of the Most Honourable Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, K.P., G.C.H., P.C., a general officer, Vice-Admiral of Ulster and Lord Lieutenant of Meath, in his eightieth year. Memoirs of Sir H. Boyd and the Marquis of Conyngham will be given in next week's Obituary.

Mr. J. Paget, one of the magistrates at the Thames Police Court, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Ingham at the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police Courts.

The annual exhibition of the West-of-England Rose Show was held at the Shirehall, Hereford, on Thursday week, there being a large attendance both of exhibitors and visitors, from all parts of the kingdom. Mr. Cant, of Colchester, carried off the prize of £20 for seventy-two blooms, single trussers.

A movement is on foot to have a general review of Scotch volunteers in Edinburgh. A muster of from 20,000 to 30,000 is expected.—Between 500 and 600 of the 1st Cambridgeshire volunteers started for Lowestoft, on Monday morning, to encamp upon the charming plateau known as Gunton Denes. During the week they will be joined by the Norfolk and Suffolk battalions. There was a review on Thursday.

On Monday evening the presentation of the fitch of bacon took place at Dunmow. The fitch is at the disposal of any couple who swear that they have lived together in unbroken fidelity and affection. Two couples sent in claims—the Rev. Samuel Marriott Smith, Vicar of Harwell, Berks, and his wife Caroline; and Mr. James Boosey, clerk at Trinity Church, Ventnor, and his wife. The former couple were unable to appear. Mr. and Mrs. Boosey were escorted from the station to the scene of trial by a band of music. The trial took place in the presence of about 3000 people. The jury, composed of an equal number of bachelors and maidens, considered the answers satisfactory, and awarded the fitch of bacon to the worthy couple, who were chaired to a platform, where, kneeling upon sharp stones, they took the ancient oath, and the fitch was handed to them amid cheering and the firing of cannon.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

**W. LEESON AND F. C. FOWLE.**—Problems received, with thanks.

**AN ENGLISH COMPOSER.**—We have not space for your letter, but agree in the main with your remarks on Dr. Bayer's two-move problem. The number of "duals" by which it is overlaid, coupled with the fact that if Black make an indifferent move the same piece can mate on either of two squares, would doubtless, in the opinion of many judges, have justified its disqualification. But Continental composers are notoriously lax on the subject of "duals."

**J. HARPER.**—There is, we are afraid, but little prospect of the *City of London Magazine* being revived. It certainly might be done by the aid of an enthusiastic capitalist, but as a commercial speculation it must be a failure.

**W. C. K.**—The variation you refer to is as old as the hills.

**J. C. ARNOLD.**—There would be no great harm in it; but, for our own parts, we should be shy of presenting ourselves at a strange chess club without an introduction.

**A. HALLIWELL.**—There is a chess club at Brighton Aquarium, but it consists merely of a "roped arena" on the right-hand side of the entrance-hall.

**WINTON.**—We really cannot give you the information.

**V. GEORGAS.**—We have not had leisure to examine your problems in detail, but it strikes us that No. 1 admits of a commonplace second solution by 1. Q to B 5th (ch) and 2. B to Q R 4th. Two of the others, we observe, commence with a capture, which is surely a very objectionable feature in a three-move problem.

**J. G. C.**—The notice was not intended for you. Your two-mover is still in the examiner's hands.

**D. PELTZER.**—Many thanks for the game.

**J. HAGEN.**—A three-move problem commencing with two checks is utterly inadmissible.

**J. DUNLOP.**—It was a slip of the pen. If 1. R to K Kt 2, White mates by 2. Q takes P (ch), &c.

**RED INK.**—The problem sent must, we fancy, be incorrectly printed, but we will examine it again.

**A. J. C.**—Your letter contained no inclosure.

**A. JAMES.**—You must not expect to find your solutions acknowledged the same week in which they are sent.

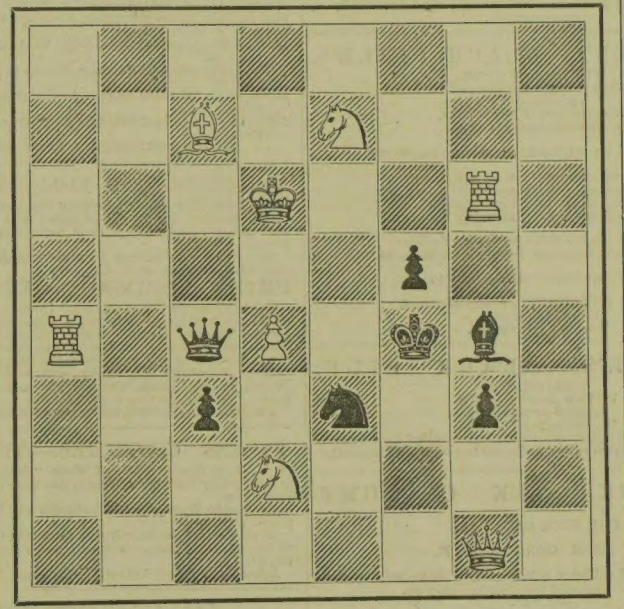
**PROBLEM No. 1689.**—Additional correct solutions received from Emile F. J. B. P. R. H. Brooks, Walter, A. E. Levett, Ch. de Valliere, J. C. H. A. S. Cruz del Campo, Beehive, H. J. W. V. G. D. T. Guest, A. James. Those by W. W. W. Poulton, and E. F. T. are wrong.

**PROBLEM No. 1690.**—Correct solutions received from H. T. Talbot, P. S. Shenle, H. Ree, W. S. B. Walter, R. W. S. Peter, H. O. L. Emile F. J. B. Boxford, J. M. Evans, A. Wood, Carlos, R. H. Brooks, W. P. A. Malden, Winton, I. S. T. Cant, A. E. Levett, W. Charlwood, W. V. G. D. Latta, Waitonite, Boulogne Bobbie, J. H. D. N. C. H. Clark, Edinbro', Minnesota, W. Leeson, A. James, J. D. Denham, J. J. Heaton, J. G. C. Barrow Bedges, Hereward, Woolwich Chess Club, Hedgecreeper, J. Sowden, W. Styles, E. Martindale, S. R. V. Caleb, Hermit, Three of Them, W. F. Payne, W. P. Welsh, Tremain, J. Dale, J. C. A. P. S. H. E. Gardiner, T. Guest, W. Patey, A. Layman, Once Bit, Red Ink. Those by Waltham, S. Neil, A. J. Hamblin, R. N. J. Weidhausen, Alfred, and J. Merry are wrong.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1690.**

<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>	<b>WHITE.</b>	<b>BLACK.</b>
1. Kt to K B 5th	Anything	2. Mates accordingly.	

**PROBLEM No. 1692.**  
By Mr. J. CRUM, of Glasgow.  
**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The subjoined Game is one of the series recently played by correspondence between Mr. W. NASH, of St. Neots, and Mr. H. B. BREWER, of Bournemouth. (*Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.*)

<b>WHITE (Mr. N.)</b>	<b>BLACK (Mr. B.)</b>	<b>WHITE (Mr. N.)</b>	<b>BLACK (Mr. B.)</b>
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	White might have won the "exchange" here by—	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	14. K to Q sq	Q to K sq (best)
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q B 3rd	15. B to R 6th, &c.,	
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	but he, doubtless, preferred the prosecution of his attack to such a slight material advantage.	
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
6. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	14. Q to K B 3rd	R to K sq
		Threatening to win by 16. R to Q sq, followed by 17. Kt takes B (ch), and 18. Q to B 6th.	
		15. B to K B sq	B to K B sq
		16. R to Q sq	Q to Q B sq
		17. B takes B	K takes B
		18. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q R 5th
		With the laudable intention of bringing the imprisoned Bishop into active operation; but White never allows time for the manoeuvre.	
		19. P to K 6th	A very good move.
		19. R takes P	
		Black has no alternative but to submit to the loss of the exchange. Had he played 19. R to K 2nd, his opponent would have rejoined with 20. Q to K B 6th.	
		20. Kt takes R (ch)	Q takes Kt
		21. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Kt P
		22. R to K sq	Q to K B 4th
		23. Q to K Kt 3rd	R to Q B sq
		24. R to K 5th	Q takes Q B P
		25. Q to K 4th	
		Very ingenious. If Black now take the Knight, White answers with 26. Q to K B 6th, winning the Queen.	
		25. Kt to Q 6th	
		26. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
		27. Kt to K 4th, and White wins.	

### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

**CHESS IN EAST LONDON.**—A match took place recently between the Bedford Chess Club and the Jewish Club of Aldgate, each side being represented by twelve players. The Bedford Club were victorious by eight games to four, three being drawn.

**CHESS IN AMERICA.**—We hear that a match for 500 dols. a side has been arranged between Mr. Mason, of New York, and Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis.

**CHESS IN GLASGOW.**—A friendly match is on the tapis between Sheriff Spens and Mr. J. Jenkin. We are informed that there is every prospect of the *Chessplayers' Chronicle* being shortly revived under the management of the latter gentleman.

An eisteddfod and bardic congress closed yesterday week in Conway Vale, after extending over two days. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, of Wynnystay, presided, and in his address spoke highly of these Welsh national gatherings as promoting literature, science, and art, and elevating the morals of the population. Lady Willoughby de Eresby's prize for an ode to her ancestor, Sir John Wynn of Gwydir, was awarded to Mr. Gethin Jones, of Pennachno, who was installed as chair bard with great ceremony. Lady Llanover's prize for the best performance on the national triple-stringed Welsh harp was awarded to Hugh Hughes, a boy, from Bethesda.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated Dec. 18, 1873, Dec. 2, 1874, and Aug. 3, 1875, of the Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick Charles, Earl of Sheffield, who died on April 5 last, at No. 58, Portland-place, was proved on the 10th inst. by his sons, Henry North, now Earl of Sheffield, and the Hon. Douglas Edward Holroyd, and the Hon. William Henry Berkeley Portman, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £300,000. The testator leaves to his wife a pecuniary legacy of £1000, £12,000 Russian Five per Cent Bonds, his house, No. 58, Portland-place, with the linen, books, and furniture, and such carriages, horses, and plate as she may desire to have, in addition to her jointure of £1000 per annum and her own private fortune secured by settlement; to his son Douglas Edward, £70,000 and all his saddle-horses; upon trust for his daughter, Lady Susan Harcourt, for life, £5000; to his executor Mr. Portman, £100; to each of his domestic indoor servants who have been five years in his service at his decease, one year's wages; to those who have been in his service less than that period, six months' wages; and the residue of his property to his eldest son and successor in the title.

The will and codicil, dated March 2, 1871, and Sept. 24, 1875, of Mr. Henry Kenway Balstone, late of Manchester, merchant, who died at Timperley, Cheshire, were proved on the 6th ult. at the district registry, Chester, by John Griffin and Thomas Elsom, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths to his friend William Skinner all his wines and liquors; upon trust for his nieces, Eliza Balstone and Mary Balstone, £5000 each; to Phoebe Candling, if in his service at his decease, an annuity of £150, to be increased to £500 per annum in a certain contingency. Provision is made for the carrying on of his business for five years, and at the expiration of that period he gives the goodwill to his executors, to whom he also gives £500 each for their trouble. The rest of his property he leaves to his brother Alfred.

The will, dated May 1, 1876, of Mr. William Langton, late of Abercromby-square, Liverpool, merchant, who died on May 4 last, has just been proved, at the Liverpool District Registry, by Charles Langton, the brother, Thomas Earle, and Hamilton Boswell Gilmour, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator gives his beneficial interest in the freehold estates in Bury, Rochdale, Middleton, and Leigh, or elsewhere, in the county of Lancaster, passing under the will and codicil of his father, Joseph Langton, to his said brother, Charles; upon trust for his nephew, Joseph Langton, £20,000; upon trust for the other children of his brother Charles, £30,000; upon trust for his nephew, William Francis Neilson, £2000; upon trust for the children of his sister, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Neilson, other than the said William Francis Neilson, £12,000; to his said sister, £2000; to his sisters, Miss Gertrude Langton and Mrs. Ellinor Harriet Gilmour, £5000 each; to his executors, Mr. Earle and Mr. Gilmour, £250 each; and to the Blue Coat Hospital, £100. The residue of all his property he leaves to his brother and three sisters.

The will and two codicils, dated June 4 and Nov. 9, 1874, and Jan. 21, 1875, of Mr. Richard Hall Appleyard, late of No. 6, Westbourne-terrace, Paddington, barrister-at-law, who died on May 29 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Francis Thomas Bircham and Alexander Inglis, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Matilda Appleyard, the income of £2500 Bank of England stock for life; to each of his executors, £150; and the residue among all his children.

The will, dated Feb. 19, 1876, of Lady Augusta Elizabeth Frederica Stanley, who died on March 1 last, at The Deanery, Westminster, has been proved by her husband, the Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., the sole executor, to whom she gives all her property absolutely, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will, dated Sept. 3, 1868, of Sir Thomas Henry, late of No. 23, Hanover-square, Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police, who died on the 16th ult., was proved on the 29th ult. by the Misses Caroline and Angelica Henry, sisters of the deceased, the acting executrices, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his man servant, Harry Armstrong, £200, free of duty, and all his wearing apparel; to his housekeeper, Mrs. Avery, £200, free of duty, and the furniture at his chambers; and the remainder of his property to his three sisters, Caroline, Angelica, and Sophia.

### CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following "list of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1876, and charged upon the Civil List," has been issued:—

Miss Florence Emily Sophia Birch, Mr. Arthur Birch, and Miss Constance Birch, in recognition of the services of their father, the late Mr. J. W. W. Birch, British Resident at the Court of Perak, and in consideration of the sad circumstances in which they are placed by his untimely death, £75 each.

Caroline Catherine, Lady Wilkinson, in recognition of the services rendered to science and archaeological literature by her late husband, Sir John Gardner Wilkinson, £150.

Dr. John Brown, F.R.C.P.E., in consideration of his services to literature, £100.

Mrs. Sarah Anne Tregelles, in consideration of the theological labours of her late husband, Dr. Samuel Tregelles, £100.

Mrs. Mary Anne Wesley, in recognition of the musical talents of her late husband, Dr. Samuel S. Wesley, £100.

Mrs. Emily Margaret Brooks, in recognition of the literary services of her late husband, Mr. Shirley Brooks, £100.

Mrs. Catherine Matilda Banim, in recognition of the services rendered to Irish literature by her late husband, Mr. Michael Banim, £50.

Mrs. Hannah Emlyn Jones, in recognition of the services rendered to literature by her late husband, an eminent Welsh scholar, £75.

Dr. Henry Wibrowe Rumsey, F.R.S., in recognition of the long and able services which he has rendered to the public in connection with sanitary science, £100.

Mr. Henry Watts, F.R.S., in consideration of his distinguished services in the cause of science, £100.

The Rev. John George Wood, in consideration of his services to literature, £100.

Total, £1200.

The new line connecting the Glasgow and Hamilton Railway with the Lesmahagow branch has been opened. It is three miles long, has been four years in construction, and cost over a quarter of a million of money.

A gold watch and chain have been presented by the President of the United States to Captain John Freebody, master of the British ship Carisbrook Castle, of London, for rescuing the crew of the American barque E. H. Kingman, which was lost on the passage from Howland's Island to Liverpool.



**ALTO DOURO**, fine old Port, 30s. per dozen. Matured seven years in wood. Pure and genuine, excellent for invalids, and unequalled at the price. Recommended with confidence. Railway paid. Estab. 1829. HENRY BRETT and CO., 26 and 27, High Holborn.

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